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TODAY: SPORTS

Pakistan Is Building Missile Plant, U.S. Says

China Is Believed to Supply Parts

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence officials have concluded that Pakistan is secretly building a medium-range missile factory using blueprints and equipment supplied by China, in a development that officials say raises the prospect of a major new proliferation dispute with Beijing.

The partly completed factory, said by U.S. officials to be in a suburb of the northern city of Rawalpindi, is expected to be capable in a year or two of producing most of the major components of a missile modeled after the Chinese-designed M-11. Some officials believe it will produce precise duplicates.

The United States has twice imposed limited economic sanctions against China for selling M-11 missile launchers and finished missile components to Pakistan, but lifted them after China promised to halt deliveries.

Washington only recently settled a dispute with China over a sale to Pakistan of nuclear-related equipment, and officials say the construction of the missile factory raises the possibility that broad economic sanctions eventually could be imposed on both nations.

The existence of the Pakistani factory has been known to U.S. intelligence officials since last year, when construction evidently began, but it has never been publicly disclosed. Its purpose is described in a recent, classified U.S. National Intelligence Estimate on China's missile-related assistance to Pakistan, which also states that Pakistan may have developed nuclear warheads to be placed atop its M-11 missiles. A National Intelligence Estimate is a consensus view of U.S. intelligence agencies.

U.S. officials said that completion of the factory would for the first time give Pakistan an ability to match India's indigenous production of the Prithvi medium-range ballistic missile, which could also be equipped with nuclear warheads. India and Pakistan are archenemies, and Washington fears that deployment of such weapons could bring the two nations close to the brink of war.

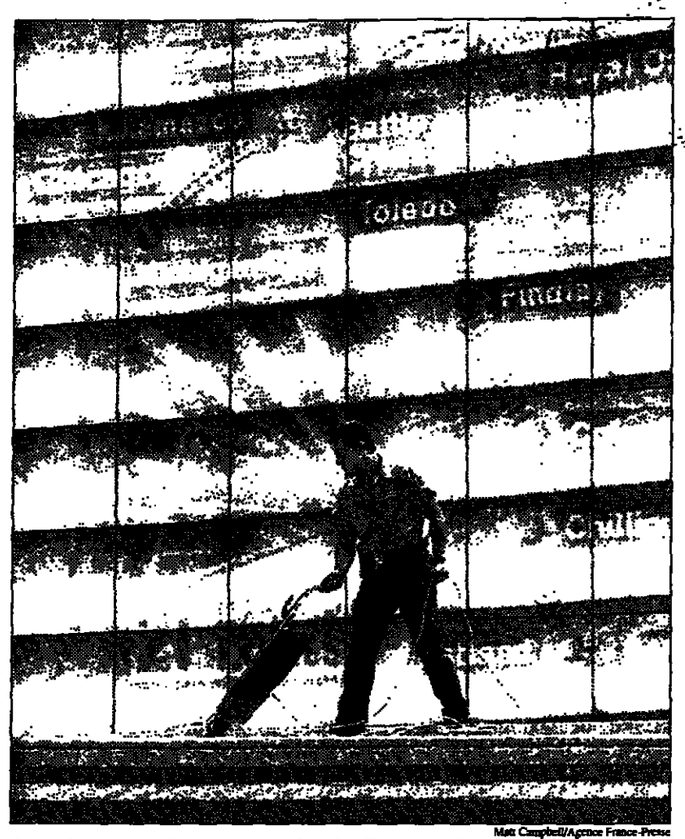
In response to a reporter's query, Zamir Akram, deputy chief of mission at the Pakistani Embassy, said, "We have no knowledge of such a factory." Although the city of Rawalpindi harbors a major military base, the suburb where U.S. sources say the factory is being built, Tarwanah, has "no major military or air force facilities," he said.

"As far as I know, there is nothing of this kind at all," he added.

An official of the Chinese Embassy denied that Beijing was helping Pakistan build M-11 missiles. "We consider this matter completely closed," the official said. "There never was any such cooperation."

The official added that "this was discussed when we signed the 1994 agreement" with Washington to bar exports of missiles, such as the M-11, that

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Matt Campbell/Agence France-Presse

A worker preparing the stage for the Democratic convention against a backdrop showing President Clinton's route to Chicago by train.

Clinton Sees Tension At Party Convention

Expecting Dissent on Welfare, He Vows to Keep Debate Open

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — On the eve of the Democratic National Convention, President Bill Clinton acknowledged that "there is some tension and it is fresh" in his party, particularly over welfare, but he drew a sharp contrast with Republicans, whom he accused of squelching dissent at their convention in San Diego.

"We're not going to push anybody into a corner — we're not ashamed of anybody," Mr. Clinton said in an interview.

The president also previewed what aides said would be the rallying cry at the convention, which opens here Monday. "I'm very pleased that America's back on track," he said. "This country, compared to four years ago, is in much better shape." Vowing to repeat the message throughout next week and beyond, he said, "It is my obligation."

But as thousands of Democrats arrived here sharing that optimism — and perhaps more jubilant about their prospects than at any Democratic convention since 1964 — Mr. Clinton indicated that he anticipated conflict at the convention over welfare.

In a move that the White House hopes will overshadow the tensions and harden Mr. Clinton's image as tough on crime, administration officials said that the president plans to announce Monday a proposal for legislation to extend the reach of the Brady Bill — which requires a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases — to prohibit such purchases by people convicted of domestic violence against women.

The ban has already been broadened to apply not only to felons but also to people with mental health problems, stalkers and harassers. Mr. Clinton is also expected to call for a ban on "cop killer" bullets.

Then on Tuesday, officials said, Mr. Clinton will unveil a new education initiative that deals directly with literacy. On Wednesday, he will lay out a package of environmental protection measures. And on Thursday, Mr. Clin-

See CLINTON, Page 6

The President Of Israel Says He Will Meet With Arafat

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's refusal to meet with Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, came under attack from an unexpected quarter Sunday, as the state president, Ezer Weizman, announced that he would meet with Mr. Afarat if Mr. Netanyahu does not.

Mr. Weizman confirmed his decision at a hastily called news conference with Mr. Netanyahu after a popular daily, Yediot Ahronot, disclosed the planned meeting in Sunday morning's editions.

Several hours later, Israeli state radio reported that Mr. Netanyahu would meet with Mr. Arafat, and the state television suggested that there was a possibility he would do so before a planned trip to the United States on Sept. 10. But Mr. Netanyahu refused to give a date in an interview with the television, saying that "the date depends on developments."

Since his election in 1993, Mr. Weizman, a 72-year-old former general, has often stepped out of his ceremonial role and into the tumult of Israeli politics. During the last Labor government, he often irritated both Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his successor, Shimon Peres, by repeatedly criticizing the pace of their peace with the Palestinians.

But this was the first time Mr. Weizman has entered the fray under Mr. Netanyahu, and instead of charging that the process was going too fast, this time he said it was approaching a dangerous halt.

According to the Yediot Ahronot report, which was effectively confirmed at the president's news conference, Mr. Arafat sent an urgent appeal to Mr. Weizman to save the negotiating process. "The time has come to end the fight between the Palestinian people and the Israeli people and to transform it into love," he wrote, according to the paper. "The time has come to stop the spilling of blood," he added. "I am interested in meeting with you as soon as possible."

The paper said Mr. Weizman decided to set up a meeting, believing that a continued freeze could lead to a deterioration of the security situation in Israel. The president then met with Mr. Netanyahu and told him of his intention, to which he added a condition: He would agree to postpone the meeting if the prime minister agreed to meet himself with Mr. Arafat within 10 days."

The president also advised Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai and Foreign Minister David Levy, the more moderate members of Mr. Netanyahu's cabinet, of his plan. Mr. Weizman said he would meet with Mr. Arafat at his private home in Caesaria, not at his official residence in Jerusalem.

At his joint appearance with Mr. Weizman, Mr. Netanyahu was obviously irritated by the intervention from an unexpected and politically popular quarter. He reiterated that he was working "according to a planned and pre-set course, and, as he often did during his election campaign, assailed "certain

See ISRAEL, Page 6

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

An Unpopular Hillary: Clinton's Secret Weapon?

By Todd S. Purdum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton returns to her hometown of Chicago for the Democratic National Convention this weekend as, by every available index, the most controversial, unpopular First Lady in modern history.

No one in the White House argues that this is good. But as it turns out, the political strategists have come to think it may not be so bad, either.

Four years ago, Mrs. Clinton, as a loyal wife and partner, was her husband's sword, slicing away at criticism of his character.

Slowly but surely over the course of his term, she has become something else — the president's shield, absorbing attacks on both of them, and thereby freeing Mr. Clinton to seem more popular — and more moderate — by comparison.

After many months in which Mrs. Clinton has been at the center of controversies from Whitewater to the dismissal of the White House travel office staff, some of the president's advisers make it clear that they no longer mind that dichotomy much and, in fact, find it useful. They suggest their polls show that the voters draw clear distinctions between the Clintons, personally and politically, that redound to the benefit of the president.

White House aides will not speak about the topic publicly, but this is the calculus: Mrs. Clinton's lower public profile since the failure of the health care overhaul has made voters realize that Mr. Clinton alone is the president, not his wife.

At the same time, some voters see in the Clintons' acknowledged marital complexities a few echoes of their own marriage problems.

By rising vigorously to Mrs. Clinton's defense, the president can now look strong and chivalrous, in contrast with the chastened, halting profile he presented when Mrs. Clinton defended him in 1992 on the CBS program "60 Minutes" against allegations involving Gennifer Flowers.

To that degree, the White House was happy when Bob Dole suggested at the Republican Convention that Mrs. Clinton's book on child-rearing, "It Takes a Village," was some kind of socialistic tract.

Finally, this distinction has allowed Mrs. Clinton to carve out a clear role as the administration's official, oratorical liberal — as opposed to its surreptitiously influential one. She remains overwhelmingly popular among the core Democratic constituencies that Mr. Clinton wants to rally for the

See SHIELD, Page 6

'We Want to Know,' French Families Plead on TWA Crash

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Since July 22, the day Michelle Richter and her husband returned to France after the bodies of their two teenage daughters were identified, silence about what caused the crash of TWA Flight 800 has filled their empty home.

"No one has called to tell us anything," said Mrs. Richter. "We have heard nothing except from the press and French television, and it's often contradictory." Noemie, 15, and Anne Lyse, 17, were her only children.

The French families whose loved ones perished "are very isolated one from another," she said. "We don't even have a list of the French victims."

Forty-five of those killed in the crash of Flight 800 were French, and their families are even more alienated than the American families.

From the French families' perspective, the investigation into the disaster is being conducted in a country thousands of kilometers away by a foreign government in a language many of them do not understand.

So some of the families are taking action and have filed suit in Paris seeking French judicial involvement in the investigation. The families are asking not for money or for conclusions that have not yet been reached, but simply for access to what investigators know.

"The families feel that no one, including the American families, is well informed," said Gilles-Jean Portejoie, a lawyer for two of the families. "When you add problems of language and law and distance, it makes it worse. They want to know how their children or their relatives or their loved ones died. The information they have been given is not sufficient."

A woman whose son was killed, Marie Claude Roux Estival, said, "What I would like is to find out the autopsy results for my son, to learn how he died."

She added, "And we want to know how it happened, so it won't happen again," referring to the crash.

French families were particularly outspoken in the early days after the crash, more than a month ago. At the time, 20 French family members said they were impatient with the pace of the search for bodies and asked that French divers and equipment be brought in to assist.

According to a government spokesman, "three or four" French experts in forensics and disasters went to provide assistance immediately after the crash. But in accordance with standard procedure, the investigation is under U.S. authority.

Responding to the families' complaints of isolation, a TWA spokesman, Sam Nakamura, said that soon after the crash, the airline assigned a French-speaking contact person and escort to each French family, provided language assistance in New York, accompanied families there and back if requested, and attended funerals and memorial services.

Now, he said, TWA maintains a telephone service in Paris that family members can call to learn the status of the investigation. Another TWA official, Jean Duband, who is a Paris-based sales manager, said he was in regular contact with families.

Mr. Portejoie, the lawyer, said it was not TWA that should be dealing with the families. He said a company "should not be delivering messages to other victims" when it is itself either a victim of terrorism or responsible in the case of a mechanical failure.

"We need French guarantees of objectivity," Mr. Portejoie added. In France, specialized judges conduct investigations into the cause of airline crashes.

It is not clear what impact the French families' lawsuit, if accepted in French courts, could have on the U.S. investigation. The complaint says that French law governing air crashes is applicable outside French borders if any of the victims are French.

Yves Dutriaux, spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry, said last week that the French government was satisfied with the progress of the investigation. "We understand the great emotion of the families," he said, "but we think that everything that can be done is being done."

Like the American passengers on Flight 800, the French victims were largely traveling for pleasure, and many families were flying together.

Two siblings, Chantal and Didier Chaufer of Verdun in eastern France, lost five family members in the explosion: their mother, sister, brother-in-law, niece and aunt. They have joined the lawsuit.

"I didn't even know there was a telephone number to call," Miss Chaufer said in a telephone interview. "Since I came back to France, I have heard nothing."

Flight 800: Inside The Investigation

A reconstruction of the investigation into the crash of TWA Flight 800 off New York in July shows that behind a calm facade, a frantic and heroic search for clues was being conducted by the imperfectly matched cultures of transportation safety experts, the FBI and other agencies. (Page 7)

U.S. Congressman Finds Dire Need in North Korea

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A U.S. congressman who ended a four-day trip to North Korea during the weekend said that North Koreans were in desperate need of food and that the Communist government had asked the United States for more aid.

"They are in dire straits, no question about it," Representative Tony P. Hall, Democrat of Ohio, said as his U.S. military plane refueled in Japan after having left North Korea. He then traveled to Seoul to brief South Korean officials on his visit, a rare one for a U.S. politician.

Mr. Hall, a former chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger who has traveled widely in poor countries, said that during two days in the countryside he had seen signs of malnutrition and widespread hunger. He said people were getting only enough food to survive.

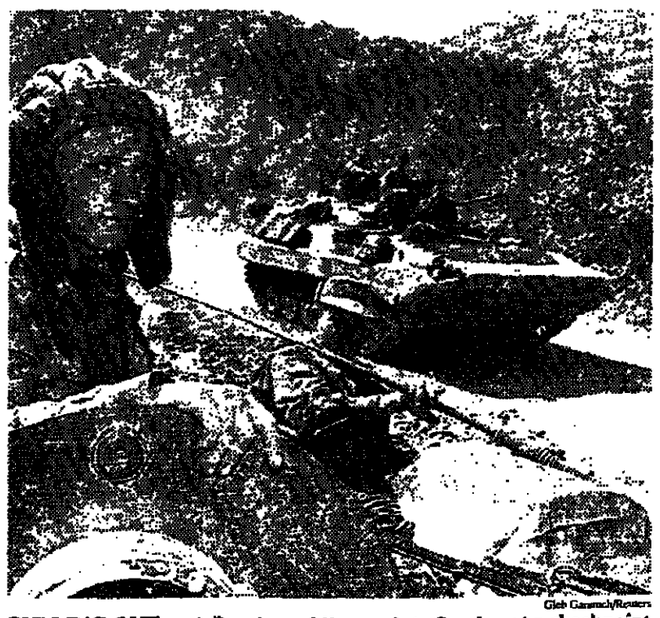
"A lot of people are really hurting," he said, "and there's a real emergency food situation." He added that he would urge the Clinton administration as well as the South Korean authorities to send more aid.

Although North Korea has received food from the United States and other countries, it has refused to allow most journalists and other Westerners to visit. Some skeptics, particularly in South Korea, have said North Korea might be exaggerating the severity of the crisis.

Still, Mr. Hall said what he had seen not only confirmed the devastation left by floods last year but also suggested that this year's harvest would be very poor. Corn is only waist-high, he said, with only one ear per stalk, and officials told him that flooding last month had severely hurt crops in many parts of the country.

The United States and South Korea have hinted that they would be much more helpful if North Korea accepted four-party peace talks proposed this spring by President Bill Clinton and the president of South Korea, Kim Young Sam. Those talks would include the two Koreas, the United States and China, and would aim to produce a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

"They're uneasy about it, no question about that," Mr. Hall said of the peace talks. "They would prefer to have relations just with the U.S. But my gut feeling is that they want to make it work."



Gleb Garanich/Reuters

PULLING OUT — A Russian soldier on duty Sunday at a checkpoint outside Grozny, Chechnya's capital, as some troops departed. Page 6.

AGENDA

Algerians Draft Election Change

PARIS (Reuters) — Algeria has moved to change its election system in an effort to avert further surprise results of the kind that provoked years of nationwide disorder and terrorism.

The presidency and 29 opposition parties drafted a change in the constitution to create proportional representation, replacing the two-round majority system that nearly led to an Islamist victory in January 1992.

That election was called off, causing a Muslim fundamentalist campaign of violent acts and killings that have taken more than 50,000 lives.

New Fear for Burundi

A sense of foreboding has developed over the possibility of a surge of killings in Burundi, with the U.S. State Department warning that ethnic violence is undermining the country's "fragile" civil society, and aid groups saying genocidal attacks could accelerate without warning. U.S. officials cited reports that the Tutsi army was preparing a campaign and that Hutu rebels had new arms. (Page 9)

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Indonesia's Resettlement Gamble

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Storm-Warning Flags for the Dollar

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An Experiment Goes Awry / **Alone in the Jungle**

Resettled Indonesians Yearn for Crowded Java

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

BATU AMPAR, Indonesia — "Hopefully," said Mujiati, "we can still hold out." But she can list the names of nearly a dozen friends who have given up and fled.

Mrs. Mujiati and her husband, Kasno, sat in the dim glow of a tiny fluorescent light in the jungle of East Kalimantan, in the Indonesian part of Borneo — far from their original home on the lush island of Java — and wondered about their future.

They had volunteered for work in this remote forestry project, seeking a new life and better wages. What they found was little more than a refugee camp, with no store, no entertainment and no school beyond the sixth grade.

In the rainy season, the roads turn to mud. Most of the week, when the men are at work in the forest, the women are alone.

Mrs. Mujiati and Kasno are pioneers in one of the world's great experiments in social engineering, a four-decade-old program in which the government of Indonesia has voluntarily relocated more than 6 million people from the overcrowded island of Java to outlying islands.

"Without it, everyone would come to Java, and it would be a disaster," said Hardoyo, secretary-general of the Department of Transmigration and Forest Squatter Resettlement, who like many Indonesians uses only one name.

The program has helped to defuse the population time bomb of Java, one of the most densely populated places on earth, and has turned millions of landless laborers into small farmers able to feed their families in remote areas.

But it has been plagued over the years by land disputes, friction with local residents, complaints about deforestation and ecological damage and the kinds of hardships that have driven nearly a third of the 300 families to abandon this remote camp.

THOUGH 80 percent of the settlers still work in agriculture, the program has taken on a new economic rationale in the last five years, dispatching migrants to work in remote commercial ventures like rubber and coffee plantations, fishponds and seaweed-processing plants.

The program now seeks to merge the goals of resettlement with those of economic development and ecological balance.

The centerpiece of the new approach involves reforestation projects like the one here, where the government is trying to respond to international criticism that widespread logging is destroying the forests.

There are now 63 reforestation sites in 13 provinces that employ settlers as workers. But once they arrive, these migrants have less autonomy and fewer prospects than those who become farmers. They are captive employees of private logging companies, complaining of poor food and medical care, paid only when there is work and often too poor to leave until they get annual holiday bonuses.

One resettlement expert in Jakarta said the forestry projects had failed in their mission to raise the standard of living of the migrants, calling these settlements "enclaves of poverty in the middle of the forest." He said 10 percent of all migrants nationwide had abandoned their settlements.

At the Kian Lestari logging company here, Gamal Rustamaji, the site manager, conceded: "We must try to figure out how to improve the situation. Some are not prepared for the hardship."

Nevertheless, the chief of public affairs at the Forestry Department, Siradjudin, called the site here one of the country's best. "Batu Ampar is better than the others in terms of income per capita of the transmigrants," he said. "If you compare it with other similar projects, those companies offer relatively few facilities."

When Mrs. Mujiati and her family arrived two years ago from their village in eastern Java, they were given a small house and a little over half an acre of land, which, like their neighbors, they have done little to cultivate. The villagers here have little time or energy to tend to their homes, and when visitors come, residents beg them for sugar and vitamin pills to maintain their strength.

THOUGH she came to start a new life, Mrs. Mujiati, 35, now spends her nights alone, sitting on her linoleum floor in the silence of the surrounding jungle, making small rice cakes to sell to fellow migrants.

Her two teen-age daughters have been sent to another plantation, where they live and study at the only junior high school in the area. They visit their parents once a month.

Her husband spends five days and nights a week deep in the forest with his machete, clearing, fertilizing, planting and pruning and sleeping on wooden slats in a lean-to.

If he is injured, workers here said, he can only hope that a motorcycle will pass by on the jungle road. Otherwise, he must wait until his ride home at the weekend.

Mr. Kasno, 38, earns sometimes more, sometimes less than the minimum wage, but food is more expensive at the one market in a separate, distant settlement, and takes up most of his pay.

"I guess I'd rather be here," he said on one of his weekend visits home. "I feel like I have nothing in Java. All I have there is a house and a garden, but I have no work."

And here?

"Here I have only work," he said.

Their neighbors, Mulyadi and his wife, Rupiem, have struggled to improve their small home with plants and inexpensive decorations, but they, too, are discouraged. "If we can't take it here, we'll just go back to Java," Mrs. Rupiem said.

On a nearby hillside, Tuti, a migrant from western Java, has planted a small stand of manioc, which she fries from time to time as a treat for her children. Several nearby houses have been abandoned.

In raw numbers, the resettlement program can never win, said Mr. Hardoyo, the program's secretary-general. Even as the number of migrants has risen to nearly 300,000 a year, as many as a million outsiders a year still flood into Java.

With this influx, and its high birth rate, the island's population has nearly quadrupled during this century, to more than 110 million.

More than two-thirds of Indonesia's population of 190 million are squeezed into just about 7 percent of its land mass, creating a population density of more than 2,000 people per square mile in that area.

But the disaster forecast by the program's founders has not struck.

The intensified farming made possible by the "green revolution" and the island's progressive conversion to an industrial economy have boosted its capacity to support its huge population. There is overcrowding but not chaos.

IN ADDITION, Mr. Hardoyo said, settlements that have helped develop some of the outer islands are beginning to have a magnet effect, drawing tens of thousands of "spontaneous" migrants from Java each year.

But land is not infinite, even on the 13,000 scattered islands of Indonesia, and arable land is already growing scarce.

The big and underpopulated island of Sumatra was an important early destination for settlers. But criticism from environmentalists has caused the government to redirect migration to more remote and less hospitable areas.

Now it is targeting the eastern province of Irian Jaya, but it has met with even stronger resistance from environmentalists and from human rights groups protesting encroachments on the lands of indigenous, jungle-dwelling peoples.

Despite these problems, the logic for resettlement is inescapable as Java's population continues to swell.

In the next 15 years, the greater Jakarta area alone — in the heart of Java — is projected to grow by half, from 20 million to 30 million.



Photos by Seth Mydans/The New York Times

Seeking a better life and higher pay, volunteers agreed to move to a remote forest project and found they were in a virtual refugee camp.



Women tending seedlings at the forest site while their husbands are away. 'If we can't take it here, we'll just go back to Java,' one said.

Rent Mansion In Moscow — For $22 a Year

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Twenty-two dollars and 56 cents does not get you far in Moscow these days. It is barely enough for a gallon of imported orange juice at a smart supermarket or four T-shirts from a street peddler. It will not even begin to cover the excellent lamb chops at Le Gastronome, a posh new restaurant.

But $22.56 still goes a long way at Spaso House, the official residence of the American ambassador to Russia, an elegant New Empire mansion of breathtaking proportions and handsome decor.

In fact, it is the annual rent.

That is the price the U.S. government pays Russia each year for Spaso House's dozen bedrooms and living rooms, nine baths, 27-yard-long main hall crowned by a soaring domed ceiling and a gigantic gold and crystal chandelier — and one of the most stylish addresses in town. Not a bad value, all in all.

But a very bad deal for the Russians. The rent, fixed for 20 years at 72,500 rubles, was worth about $60,000 a year when it was negotiated in 1985, using an artificially generous exchange rate. That price was mysteriously bumped up to 120,000 rubles, but it has not made much difference. Torrid inflation has laid waste to the currency's value, and 120,000 rubles is worth just $22.56 at today's exchange rate.

"I think it's unfair," said Yuri Proshin, head of the Russian government's main bureau for the diplomatic corps, which deals with such matters. "Of course, it's not like this is going to ruin us. But I know the State Department gave them money for the reconstruction of the U.S. Embassy. They've got money. They act in a strange way, really."

But, he added, "We cannot dictate conditions."

The U.S. ambassador in Moscow, Thomas Pickering, said, "I've presided over this house when the rent has gone from $300 a year to $30 a year, which I'm quite happy about."

The Russians do not appreciate the joke. They want to renegotiate the lease, justifying the request by insisting the Americans abrogated the contract when they failed to pay rent in 1993. The Russians are even threatening to evict the United States from the mansion, which has been home to every American ambassador here since Washington sent its first envoy to the Soviet Union in 1933.

Mr. Pickering contends the rent went unpaid in 1993 because the Russians did not send a bill. He said he "resists" the idea that the 1985 contract should be torn up. As far as he is concerned, it expires in 2005.

In fact, said Mr. Pickering, the United States overpaid Moscow by some $4 million in the 1970s and early 80s because the Soviets charged rent based on an exorbitant ruble rate. If Moscow insists on breaking the 1985 contract, Washington may insist on recovering the $4 million it overpaid, he said.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Auto Accidents Soar in Philippines

MANILA (Reuters) — Traffic accidents in the Philippines jumped 91 percent in the first six months of 1996, the police reported, laying the blame partly on the increase in the number of cars and poor driving skills.

Automobile accidents climbed to 8,439 in the first half from 4,409 in the same period a year ago, with 301 people killed and more than 1,500 injured from January to June.

U.S. Gets Machine-Readable Visas

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — All U.S. consular posts are now issuing machine-readable visas, a move designed in part to prevent terrorist suspects from entering the United States, the State Department announced.

Software that creates and reads the visas automatically checks the applicant against a database of more than 4 million aliens who are potentially ineligible to enter the country.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Britain (except Scotland), Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macau, Namibia, Northern Ireland.
TUESDAY: Moldova, Philippines.
WEDNESDAY: Georgia, Sri Lanka.
THURSDAY: Slovakia.
FRIDAY: Peru, Turkey.
SATURDAY: Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Moldova

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

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WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
The jet stream will retreat northward in the West on Tuesday and continue to bring hot and sunny weather from California to Montana. Partly sunny in the Northeast Tuesday with a few thunderstorms. Sunny and warm weather across the midsection of the nation Tuesday and Wednesday.

Europe
Mostly cloudy, damp and cool from Ireland and England across France to Germany with periods of rain and even a few thundershowers. Minsk will be partly sunny and warm Tuesday, but thunderstorms Wednesday will be followed by cooler weather. Warm in Moscow through the period.

Asia
Beijing will be cool with some sun Tuesday and Wednesday, but showers are likely Thursday. Steadier and heavier rains are likely near Shanghai, but most of southeast China will be humid with just a stray thundershower. Tokyo will be cool with some rain Wednesday and Thursday.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Today	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	35/84	18/64	s	28/82	18/64	s
Amsterdam	19/66	11/52	c	19/66	9/48	c
Ankara	24/75	8/46	pc	27/80	9/48	pc
Athens	29/84	21/70	s	31/88	21/70	s
Barcelona	23/73	17/62	c	22/71	14/57	c
Belgrade	29/84	15/59	pc	28/82	16/61	pc
Berlin	24/75	16/61	c	23/73	14/57	t
Brussels	19/66	9/48	c	19/66	8/46	c
Budapest	29/84	17/62	pc	29/84	16/61	pc
Copenhagen	22/71	14/57	c	22/71	13/55	c
Costa Del Sol	29/84	19/66	s	29/84	19/66	s
Dublin	17/62	9/48	c	17/62	10/50	r
Edinburgh	16/61	12/53	sh	17/62	9/48	t
Florence	27/80	14/57	pc	27/80	16/61	pc
Frankfurt	24/75	16/61	pc	24/75	13/55	t
Geneva	23/71	11/52	pc	20/68	8/46	r
Helsinki	22/71	13/55	s	23/73	14/57	c
Istanbul	29/82	18/64	s	29/84	19/64	s
Las Palmas	24/75	19/66	s	25/77	19/66	s
Lisbon	24/75	17/62	pc	25/77	17/62	s
London	19/66	11/52	c	18/64	10/50	c
Madrid	31/88	16/66	pc	31/88	13/55	pc
Mallorca	22/71	18/64	c	30/86	16/61	c
Milan	28/79	15/59	pc	23/73	16/61	t
Moscow	21/70	9/48	s	21/70	12/53	s
Munich	19/66	11/52	r	20/68	12/53	r
Nice	24/73	18/64	pc	23/73	17/62	t
Oslo	20/68	13/55	t	21/70	12/53	s
Paris	19/66	9/48	pc	19/66	7/44	c
Prague	24/75	13/55	c	23/73	11/52	c
Reykjavik	12/53	11/52	r	12/53	10/50	r
Rome	29/79	19/61	s	27/80	18/68	pc
St. Petersburg	22/71	14/57	s	23/73	15/61	s
Stockholm	21/70	15/59	t	21/70	14/57	pc
Strasbourg	22/71	11/52	c	23/73	11/52	pc
Tallinn	21/70	14/57	s	22/71	15/59	c
Venice	24/75	15/61	pc	24/75	17/62	c
Vienna	25/77	15/61	c	25/77	16/61	c
Warsaw	27/80	19/61	c	27/80	15/59	t
Zurich	21/70	11/52	c	20/68	12/53	sh

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	38/100	28/73	s	38/100	29/79	s
Beirut	29/79	19/66	s	29/82	21/70	s
Cairo	33/91	19/66	s	33/91	19/66	s
Damascus	31/88	14/57	s	33/91	14/57	s
Jerusalem	27/80	13/55	s	29/82	14/57	s
Luxor	42/107	19/66	s	42/107	19/64	s
Riyadh	42/107	28/79	s	41/106	26/79	s

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Today	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Anchorage	14/57	8/46	r	14/57	8/43	r
Atlanta	30/86	20/68	c	31/88	21/70	pc
Boston	28/82	18/64	pc	24/75	13/55	pc
Chicago	29/79	14/57	pc	24/75	13/55	pc
Dallas	32/89	22/71	t	32/89	21/70	pc
Denver	28/82	13/55	pc	28/82	13/55	pc
Detroit	28/79	18/61	pc	29/79	12/53	pc
Honolulu	30/86	23/73	r	33/91	24/75	pc
Houston	32/89	22/71	c	32/89	21/70	pc
Los Angeles	30/86	18/64	s	31/88	18/64	pc
Miami	32/89	25/77	t	32/89	25/77	pc
Minneapolis	26/77	13/55	s	23/73	14/57	s
Montreal	22/71	9/48	s	18/64	7/44	s
Nassau	32/89	24/75	s	32/89	24/75	pc
New York	31/88	21/70	s	25/77	16/61	pc
Orlando	32/89	23/73	pc	33/91	25/77	pc
Phoenix	36/97	27/80	r	36/100	27/80	pc
San Fran.	22/71	13/55	s	23/73	15/61	pc
Seattle	23/54	14/57	pc	24/75	14/57	pc
Toronto	24/75	11/52	pc	20/68	9/48	pc
Vancouver	33/91	16/61	pc	23/73	15/59	pc
Washington	31/88	21/70	pc	28/82	16/64	pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Today	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Bali	30/86	24/75	t	30/86	23/73	pc
Bangkok	32/89	24/75	sh	31/88	24/75	r
Beijing	30/86	19/66	pc	29/84	19/66	pc
Bombay	28/82	23/73	c	27/80	23/73	t
Calcutta	31/88	23/73	t	30/86	24/75	c
Chiang Mai	32/89	23/73	sh	32/89	22/71	r
Colombo	29/82	24/75	t	27/80	24/75	sh
Hanoi	31/88	25/77	t	31/88	26/79	t
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75	sh	31/88	24/75	t
Hong Kong	29/84	24/75	t	29/84	24/75	t
Islamabad	41/106	26/79	s	41/106	27/80	s
Jakarta	32/89	24/75	c	31/88	24/75	t
Karachi	33/86	24/75	s	33/89	24/75	pc
K. Lumpur	30/86	24/75	t	31/88	23/73	sh
K. Kinabalu	29/84	22/71	t	29/82	21/70	sh
Manila	31/88	24/75	pc	31/88	24/76	c
New Delhi	37/99	29/79	pc	37/99	27/80	pc
Phnom Penh	30/86	25/78	r	32/89	24/75	c
Phuket	32/89	24/75	sh	31/88	24/75	r
Rangoon	31/88	25/77	sh	32/89	24/76	r
Seoul	24/75	19/66	r	25/77	19/66	pc
Shanghai	32/89	25/77	pc	32/89	25/77	pc
Singapore	29/84	23/73	t	29/84	22/71	sh
Taipei	32/89	24/75	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
Tokyo	24/75	18/64	pc	22/71	13/55	r
Vientiane	31/88	24/75	t	30/86	24/75	t

Africa

Algiers	34/93	22/71	pc	33/91	20/68	s
Cape Town	11/52	7/44	r	13/55	5/41	c
Casablanca	28/79	19/66	s	29/79	18/64	s
Harare	28/79	13/55	pc	25/77	12/53	r
Lagos	28/82	23/73	pc	28/82	23/73	pc
Nairobi	24/75	13/55	c	25/77	12/53	r
Tunis	33/91	24/75	pc	40/104	26/79	s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	15/59	2/35	s	13/55	2/35	s
Caracas	30/86	24/75	pc	32/89	25/77	pc
Lima	19/66	16/61	pc	19/66	16/61	pc
Mexico City	21/70	14/57	sh	23/73	14/57	pc
Rio de Janeiro	31/88	22/71	s	30/86	23/73	pc
Santiago	8/46	-1/31	r	8/46	-3/27	c

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	8/46	c	12/53	7/44	pc
Sydney	19/66	12/53	pc	18/64	14/57	r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. ©1996

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THE AMERICAS

Anti-Smoking Drive Reaches a Watershed

After 3 Decades, Decisive Action

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For a declaration of war, the 387-page document in retrospect seems surprisingly tepid. "Cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action," concluded Surgeon General Luther L. Terry in the historic 1964 report that for the first time officially linked cigarettes to disease.

It has taken more than three decades for federal regulators to respond to the challenge the report put before them. But anti-smoking campaigners and tobacco industry officials alike agree that the Food and Drug Administration rules announced last Friday amount to a watershed moment in which the federal government, after decades of false starts, conflict and delay, has finally chosen to move decisively to restrict a product that health experts consider America's primary cause of preventable disease and death.

"Thirty-two years after the surgeon general's first report, the government has finally replaced rhetoric with substance," said Matthew Myers, general counsel for the Center for Tobacco-Free Children and a longtime anti-smoking campaigner.

Both sides also agree that the regulations, which focus on restricting sales of tobacco products to young people, are a first step that, if not reversed, is certain to lead to a growing federal role in regulating cigarette sales and eventually to a reduction in their use and health impact on Americans of all ages.

"It is the epitome of the slippery slope," said Thomas Humber, president of the National Smokers Alliance, an industry-supported group opposed to the new rules. "Someone smart figured out that this is a first acceptable step. This is not where FDA Commissioner David Kessler wishes to stop."

Gregory Connolly, director of the Massachusetts Tobacco Control Program, said: "Clinton had to pump this through under the rubric of protecting kids. But seven years hence, if the rate of youth smoking hasn't been knocked in half, the agency is empowered to take the next logical steps."

The goal, Mr. Connolly and others predict, is a federally mandated gradual reduction in the amount of nicotine, the addictive agent in tobacco, to the point where cigarette smoking is strictly a matter of choice rather than compulsion.

The industry is certain to launch a mighty counterattack against the new regulations in the courts — it already has a lawsuit pending in a North Carolina federal court — at the polls and on Capitol Hill, where tobacco interests have invested large amounts of money in campaign contributions and have won most of their battles over the years.

But even in Congress, their dominance is now in dispute. Industry lobbyists privately concede they are uncertain whether they can muster the votes to overturn or preempt the agency, and anti-tobacco activists are expressing new confidence.

"My sense is the stench is too great now," said Michael Pertschuk, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and a veteran anti-smoking activist.

"Any effort by those who have taken tobacco money to try to pay back by stopping FDA will create a sufficient public uproar to prevent them from trying," he added.

Why did this day take so long in coming and why, at a time when federal regulation of business is under a cloud of popular suspicion, has it finally arrived? Both sides cite many causes, including the decline in political clout of the once-unassailable tobacco industry, the growing power and sophistication of the anti-smoking movement and the impact of disclosures in court and congressional hearings about the industry's culpability in covering up data on the harmfulness and addictiveness of tobacco.

They also cite the work of a handful of determined public officials, including former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, Mr. Kessler and Mr. Clinton.

Politics also played a major role. The Democratic Party, which ruled Capitol Hill during most of the 32 years since the first surgeon general's report, no longer counts the tobacco-growing states of the South as a crucial part of its power base. At the same time, polls suggest that because the new measures seek to protect children, they are popular not only in such havens of anti-smoking fervor as California, New York and Massachusetts, but also in the South itself. Only now, analysts say, could a former Arkansas governor steeped in the Democratic politics of his region feel free to take such a dramatic step.

ELECTION NOTES

Dole Makes a Pitch To Black Journalists

NASHVILLE — Bob Dole has taken his presidential campaign before an African-American audience for the first time, telling a convention of black journalists that the Republican Party "will never be whole until it earns the broad support of African-Americans by speaking to their hopes."

The Republican nominee apologized for his party's "missed opportunities" in civil rights struggles and for his failure to address the NAACP last month. He pitched boldly for the black vote and called for a "new civil rights agenda focused not simply on rights, but on jobs, education, and safer, stronger families."

But Mr. Dole offered nothing concrete to uplift poor inner-city communities beyond his campaign's tax-cutting plan and traditional Republican promises of urban "enterprise zones" and "opportunity scholarships" for low- and middle-income families. He denounced race-based preferences such as quotas and set-asides, as divisive. Instead, he urged corporations, government and universities to achieve "what I define as real affirmative action" — aggressive minority recruitment.

The audience of about 1,000 broadcast and print journalists responded politely, with occasional bursts of applause for Mr. Dole, who angered many black leaders six weeks ago by declining to address the National Associated for the Advancement of Colored People. *(WP)*

A National Registry For Sex Offenders

WASHINGTON — The federal government will set up a national computer registry within the next six months to keep track of at least 250,000 sex offenders, an effort to prevent rapists and molesters from simply crossing state lines to terrorize unsuspecting communities, President Bill Clinton announced.

Earlier this summer, Mr. Clinton pledged to find a way to tie state databases into a single system so that authorities can obtain information instantaneously on sexual predators from across the country. *(WP)*

Quote / Unquote

Paul Jenkins, the Chicago Police Department spokesman, after 2,500 local officers prepared for the Democratic National Convention by watching a documentary of the clashes between the police and anti-war demonstrators in 1968: "The average age on the department is 40. Most of our officers now don't know much about '68. They were little kids then. It's not something they really teach in Chicago schools, so we wanted to make sure they know what happened." *(NYT)*



Mic Smith/The Associated Press

Michael Mentavlos, a Citadel cadet, walking with a new schoolmate, his sister Jeanie.

Away From Politics

• **The Citadel in Charleston,** South Carolina, formally ended 153 years of male-only education, welcoming four women into its cadet corps and acknowledging it was bowing to "a clear message" from the Supreme Court, that publicly financed single-sex education was unconstitutional. *(WP)*

• **Two trendy Manhattan nightclubs** that prosecutors have called "drug supermarkets" will remain closed indefinitely after police ejected patrons and erected barricades. The Limelight and Tunnel clubs were shut down under a nuisance abatement law, which permits the closure of establishments where narcotics are sold. *(AP)*

• **A small plane crashed** in flames just outside the Seattle airport, narrowly missing office buildings and hotels, after the pilot reported that he was disoriented and had lost power in one engine. The passenger was killed and the pilot was critically injured, the National Transportation Safety Board said. *(AP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Paintmakers and Philadelphia Join Forces Against Graffiti

Paint manufacturers, threatened by Philadelphia officials with a ban on the sale of spray paint, have joined with the city in a war on graffiti that some say could become a model for other cities scarred by urban blight.

The companies have promised the city 10,000 gallons of paint, 1,500 pans and rollers, a state-of-the-art color analyzer and $50,000 to finance a roving cleanup crew, an industry representative said.

In exchange, the city will drop a proposed bill to outlaw spray paint. Mayor Edward G. Rendell said graffiti, often seen as a mark of advancing urban decay and lawlessness, cost the city millions each year in lost retail revenues and lowered property values. Philadelphia has nearly doubled its anti-graffiti budget in two years, from $1.8 million in 1995 to $3.13 million allocated for 1997.

Short Takes

Public school enrollment this fall, at 51.7 million, will be the highest ever, according to the Education Department. What's more, that record is expected to be broken each year for the next decade, producing a 15 percent increase by 2006. The surge, coming as the children of "Baby Boomers" reach school age, has left many school districts scrambling for funds, renting portable classrooms and experimenting with flexible schedules.

Manufacturers say it is the most revolutionary advance in pillow technology — *pillow technology?* — in a very long time. The bedding industry is introducing "anti-microbial" pillows and mattress pads to provide relief to people who suffer from the mildew, mold, dust mites and fungus that can breed in them. Manufacturers say the average sleeper exhales two pounds of moisture a night, some of which is trapped in bedding the next morning by sheets and bedspreads. The polyester-acetate mix that is the secret of the new bedding is already being offered by makers of some running shoes, dish towels and underwear.

The Justice Bell, a copy of the Liberty Bell but with an added tribute to women's suffrage, has been given a place of honor. The bell, commissioned by a woman in Pennsylvania in 1915, is inscribed "Establish Justice," meaning that women's right to vote is a matter of justice. It toured the state of Pennsylvania from 1915 to 1920 as part of suffrage demonstrations, then again last year to commemorate the anniversary of the passage of the constitutional amendment that gave women the right to vote. It will now reside in a shelter at the Washington Memorial Chapel in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

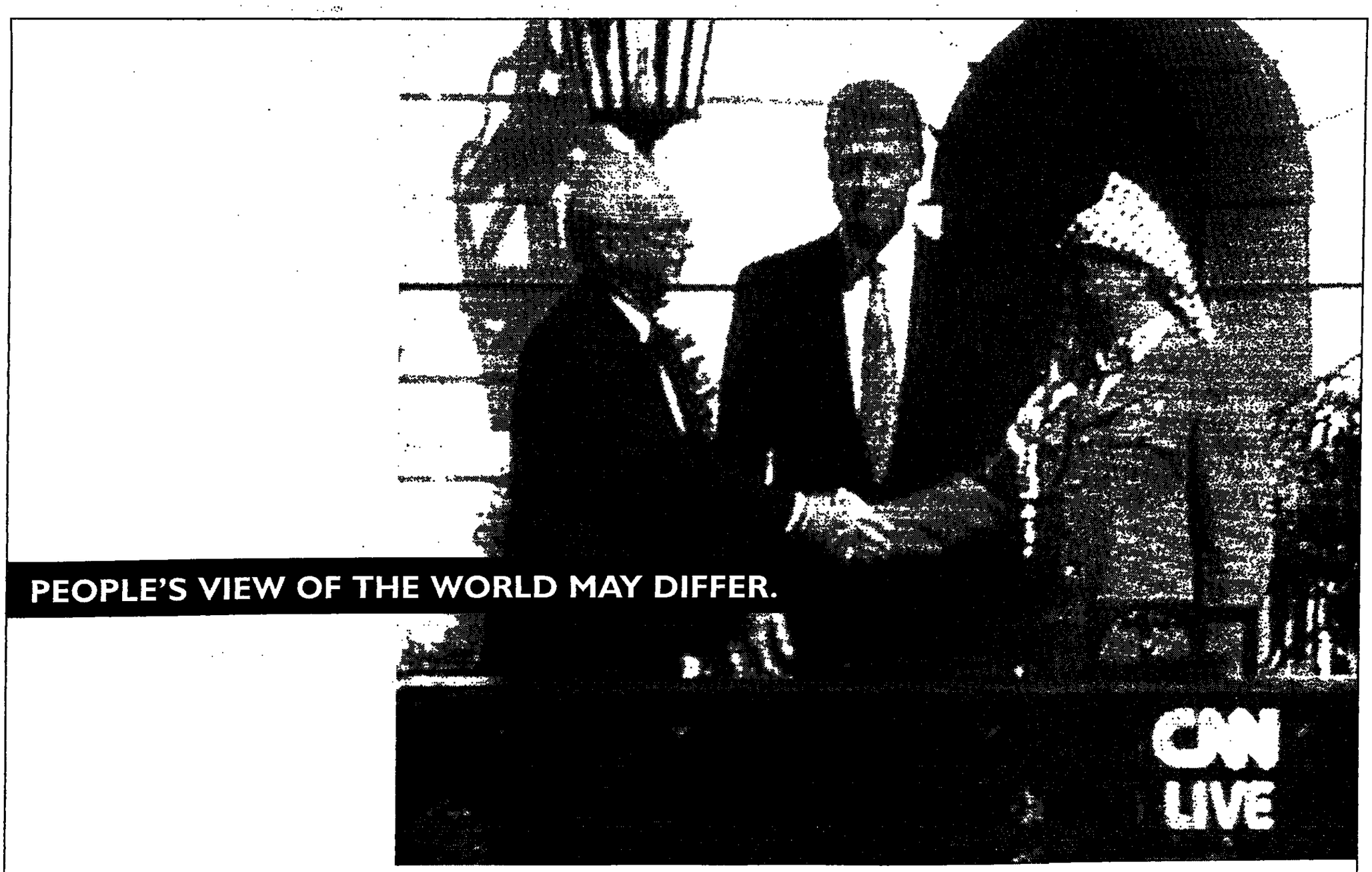
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ASIA/PACIFIC

India Airlift Of Hindus Saves 2,000

Reuters

SRINAGAR, India — Indian Army helicopters rescued about 2,000 Hindus on Sunday who had been stranded by icy rain and snow on a rugged Himalayan trail where at least 121 have died, officials said.

For the first time in four days the weather improved, allowing helicopters to reach pilgrims who included *sadhus*, Hindu holy men who made the trek in the state of Jammu and Kashmir state naked, their bodies smeared with ash.

Up to 70,000 people, caught by a sudden onset of bad weather, were stranded for a fourth day at heights of up to 3,700 meters (12,000 feet), the officials said.

About 112,000 Hindus arrived in Kashmir this year to visit the Amarnath cave, where devotees worship an ice stalagmite believed to be a manifestation of the phallus of Shiva.

The Press Trust of India put the toll — resulting from heavy monsoon rains, snow and subzero temperatures — at 160. Officials in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir's summer capital, said that 121 people had died.

A state government spokesman, K. B. Jandial, said 2,000 people had been flown to Srinagar and other Kashmiri towns by three military helicopters that carried out 50 sorties.

A witness said the rescue effort came under criticism as the helicopters moved people to safety from one area.

S. Tariq, a cameraman with the New Delhi-based news agency Asian News International said: "There were 38 dead bodies laid out on the ground in a row."

Mr. Tariq said some pilgrims complained that help had come too slowly.

About 650 people were still stranded near Sheshnag Lake, 60 kilometers (40 miles) from Srinagar, and at Panchtarni, nine kilometers from the lake and six kilometers from the cave, Mr. Jandial, the government spokesman, said. The cave is at an altitude of 3,880 meters.

Thousands of Hindus returned on foot to a base camp at Pahalgam, and from 300 to 400 soldiers were detailed to escort them. The number stranded at the camp has risen by 5,000 to 60,000, Mr. Jandial said. Because of flooding, all roads leading to Pahalgam are impassable.



Toshifumi Kitamura/Agence France-Presse

UNTIL IT'S TIME TO GO — Boys playing near a snowman made in a Tokyo park on Sunday to promote ski resorts in Hokkaido.

Q&A /Inder Kumar Gujral

Why India Blocks Test Ban Treaty

India has been widely criticized for blocking a nuclear test ban treaty that has taken more than two years to negotiate. On a visit to Singapore, Inder Kumar Gujral, the Indian foreign minister, discussed the issue with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Why is India so strongly opposed to the proposed global treaty prohibiting nuclear tests?

A. Primarily because it fails to respond to the mandate given to it by the United Nations. That mandate said, in essence, that efforts should be made to free the world of nuclear weapons.

The five nuclear powers — the United States, China, Russia, France and Britain — have turned it around. They are trying to ban only nuclear weapon blasts. At the same time, they reserve to themselves the right to continue testing in laboratories, by computer, and with zero yield. It means that using modern technology, they can make their nuclear weapons more sophisticated, despite a global ban on explosive tests.

The treaty is a charade. It does not deal with the nuclear danger as it exists and it does not ban all tests. The sinners are telling us the virtue of chastity.

Q. Is that India's only concern?

A. We also object strongly to a unique device in the proposed Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty which Britain, Russia and China insisted upon. We are being told that we must sign in order for the treaty to enter into force, whether we like it or not.

•

Q. The U.S. has given an official assurance to India that it will not be punished with sanctions if it refuses to ratify the treaty. Why isn't that sufficient to satisfy Indian concerns?

A. We object to the kind of language that says we shall not punished. We are not criminals. We are a sovereign nation. We have a right to decide.

That apart, the treaty is a multilateral matter, not a bilateral matter. So the U.S. assurance means nothing. That is what I told the U.S. secretary of state when I wrote to him recently. If America feels an assurance is called for, why not amend the treaty to say it there?

Q. Is this an issue that is likely sour relations between India and the U.S.?

A. No. Indian foreign policy places a great deal of stress on friendship and cooperation with America. I am personally pleased that our relationship is progressing very well. Whatever our differences may be on this treaty issue, it does not affect in any way our bilateral relations.

•

Q. How else could the treaty be amended to take account of India's position?

A. The treaty should be linked to a timetable for general nuclear disarmament. Without that, India will not sign, nor will it give up its nuclear option. We are not going to test tomorrow. But surely it is a matter of legitimate security concern for us when we see around us powers which, either openly or clandestinely, are nuclear weapon states.

Q. Does India perceive a nuclear threat from China, Pakistan or any other quarter?

A. I do not want to say so in so many words. But India's strategic planners would be unwise not to keep this in mind.

Q. When you say that India must keep open its nuclear option under present circumstances, does that mean it may need to carry out another nuclear explosive test, as it did in 1974?

A. It is not on our agenda in the immediate future. Since we last performed a test over 20 years ago, we have given a remarkable example of restraint which nobody else has done. Anybody else with the capability would have behaved differently. We will continue our restraint but not surrender our option.

•

Q. Does India have nuclear weapons already?

A. Not to my knowledge. I don't think we have.

Q. Does India have the capability to build such weapons?

A. In today's world nothing is secret. I don't think even our adversaries have credibly alleged that India has ever undertaken a nuclear weapon program, for we have not.

MISSILE: *Factory in Pakistan*

Continued from Page 1

have an inherent capability to exceed the limit set by the missile control regime. The accord was agreed to by some 30 nations.

If the U.S. intelligence report about the factory is heeded by policymakers, the Clinton administration could be forced once again to confront China's prickly leadership with an allegation that Beijing is spreading advanced, mass-destruction weaponry to a U.S. ally, according to several officials.

A U.S. policymaker privy to the intelligence reports said that there was "no question there is an involvement" by China in the missile factory.

The official cautioned, however, that Washington was seeking additional information about this assistance, and that no formal ruling had been made that China is subject to sanctions under U.S. nonproliferation laws. He called it "a current case" under active consideration by officials responsible for making such a determination.

A U.S. complaint earlier this year that China sold ring magnets to Pakistan for use in enriching uranium for nuclear arms raised hackles in Beijing and Islamabad and soured China's relations with the United States. The administration eventually decided to avoid a major diplomatic confrontation by agreeing not to impose economic sanctions in exchange for a Chinese pledge that the nuclear sales would not be repeated.

But in recent months top administration officials have been trying to avoid provoking a further confrontation with China. U.S. officials who traveled to Beijing last month for consultations on Chinese policies governing the export of weapons-related goods did not raise the issue of the M-11 factory. One official said Washington had complained about it to Pakistan, whose leadership denied the existence of such a factory.

Four U.S. officials who spoke about the factory on condition they not be named said it appeared to constitute a particularly serious violation of China's repeated pledge to observe the provisions of the Missile Technology Control Regime, which restricts exports of missiles or missile technology capable of carrying nuclear warheads more than 185 miles. The M-11 is assessed at having a range slightly greater than 185 miles when equipped with such warheads.

U.S. officials said they believed China may have signed a secret contract with Pakistan nearly a decade ago to furnish the factory and roughly three dozen completed missiles. One official said the intelligence community has been watching "crates of stuff" arrive at the factory from China for months, and that some contents have been determined with a high degree of certainty.

Protest Sparks Fresh Violence In Bangladesh

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Students backed by opposition parties battled with policemen Sunday and burned an effigy of Prime Minister Hasina Wazed during a strike in the northern town of Bogra.

The strikers barricaded streets, attacked the local office of the governing Awami League, fought running battles with the police and set fire to hundreds of copies of the newspaper Janakantha, asserting it was pro-government.

The strike, called to protest the killings of four students by policemen in the last few days, coincided with a visit to the area by Sheikh Hasina.

The prime minister, calling for an end to the strike, said in Bogra on Sunday that the government had suspended three police officers and ordered a judicial inquiry into the violence. The government offered financial grants to the families of those killed.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Sihanouk Favors Wide Amnesty

PHNOM PENH — King Norodom Sihanouk supports a proposed general amnesty, a royal palace official said Sunday, fueling speculation that the leader of a deadly Khmer Rouge faction would be pardoned.

An official at the royal palace said the king fully supported a suggestion to declare a mass pardon on his 74th birthday, Oct. 31.

The king did not say who might be included in the amnesty, but there have been suggestions from government leaders that Ieng Sary, the former Khmer Rouge No. 2, be forgiven for his part in atrocities committed during the Khmer Rouge reign of terror in the 1970s.

More than 1 million Cambodians died of starvation, disease or overwork on mass labor camps, or were executed as enemies of the revolution. *(Reuters)*

Taiwan Defends Arms Purchase

TAIPEI — Taiwan on Sunday shrugged off Chinese objections to the proposed U.S. sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to the Taiwanese armed forces. "These are ordinary defensive weapons. There should be no problem in the deal," said a Taiwan military spokesman quoting Defense Minister Chiang Chung-ling.

The U.S. Defense Department notified Congress on Friday of plans to sell Stinger missiles, launchers and other equipment to Taiwan. "The sale of this equipment will not affect the basic military balance in the region," the Pentagon said. It said Taiwan wanted to buy 1,299 Stinger missiles, 74 guided missile launchers, 74 flight trainer Stinger missiles, 96 Humvee vehicles and .50 caliber ammunition for an estimated $420 million. *(Reuters)*

Pakistan Floods Kill at Least 40

LAHORE, Pakistan — Tens of thousands of people have been left homeless and more than 40 have died as floods inundated more than 1,100 villages in Pakistan's Punjab Province, police and officials said Sunday.

The floods have so far affected about 800,000 people, a senior official reported.

Vast areas of rice, sugar cane and other crops have been devastated. *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

Emajuddin Ahmed, announcing his resignation as head of Dhaka University amid mounting campus violence between pro-government and opposition groups: "I am unable to carry on my responsibility. What I have achieved in the past four years have now been washed away by the unrest." *(Reuters)*

Ian McLachlan, Australia's defense minister, on the link between investment in China and Beijing's assertive foreign policy and territorial claims: "You know, all these little claims, the boundaries claims, the Taiwan thing, can't encourage people to invest in China." *(Reuters)*

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EUROPE

50 Illegal Africans Are Freed by France

But Chirac Stands His Ground On Strict Immigration Rules

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Fifty illegal immigrants from Africa were released from detention Sunday after a string of court victories, but President Jacques Chirac said France would stick to its strict immigration rules.

The 50 were among 220 taken away from a Paris church by the police after a nearly two-month standoff that became the focus of national attention over immigration, race and unemployment.

"There could be adjustments to the immigration laws, but it is out of the question that the policy followed by France will be reoriented," Mr. Chirac said after a working weekend with Prime Minister Alain Juppe in the southeastern town of Bregancon, where the president has been on vacation.

But Mr. Chirac said the "growing irritation" among the French toward Third World immigrants was "an irrational and often unjust reaction."

The French president said he wanted both "great firmness on immigration and a strong commitment to the development of the poorest countries."

Decisions on whether the immigrants released Sunday would be allowed to stay were expected within a day or two. Most of the aliens were expected to be sent home to their native countries.

Six of those released had been on a hunger strike for more than 50 days. Supporters cheered as the immigrants walked free from the Vincennes detention center east of Paris, looking drawn and tired but smiling and able to walk unaided. They were released after a civil court ruled that the police had made errors in custody orders.

Four of the 220 were deported to Africa on Saturday on a military plane that carried 53 other illegal aliens, who were not among those ousted from the St. Bernard church Friday by police wielding truncheons and tear gas.

The plane was delayed in Dakar, Senegal, for several hours Saturday because airport personnel refused to refuel it, calling it a "flight of shame." French troops finally intervened and fueled the plane themselves. The flight landed in Bamako, Mali, on Sunday morning.



Jean-Paul Pelissier/Reuters

Father Delphin Ombum shaking hands with Isabelle Juppe, the French prime minister's wife, after mass Sunday in the southern town of le Lavandou, which she attended with Bernadette Chirac.

A few of the deportees pledged to try to return to France as soon as possible, their resolve unshaken by the French government's decision to send in riot police to end the standoff in the St. Bernard church.

"I left for France eight years ago because I had no work in Mali," said one man, who had worked as a cook in Paris. "I wanted to succeed in life, make something of myself."

The Africans' demand for French residence papers — and the government's refusal to grant them — has come to symbolize the French dilemma over thousands of illegal immigrants. The conservative government, beset by 12.5 percent unemployment and polls showing anti-immigrant sentiment, has redoubled its crackdown on illegals since the beginning of the year.

Mr. Juppe and Interior Minister Jean-Louis Debre stressed over the last week that the government would look at each case individually and not break up families or expel women who have just had children.

Authorities canceled the expulsion order of 45 of the Africans who took part in the standoff and said they would receive papers next week allowing them to stay in France.

French immigration laws are a tangle partly because some immigrants, such as parents of children born in France since 1993, can now neither be expelled nor obtain residence permits. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

Mafiosi Now Breaking Another Law: The Code of Silence

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Giovanni Brusca, a top Mafia boss who was arrested in May after six years as a fugitive, is cooperating with Italian prosecutors, offering a rare high-level glimpse into the activities of the Sicilian mob.

In confirming the decision by Mr. Brusca, 39, to join a swelling stream of Mafia turncoats, Italian officials said they were treating his collaboration with caution, mindful that his "repentance" could be a ruse to escape the harsh prison terms reserved for ranking Mafia bosses.

Mr. Brusca, scion of a long-standing Mafia clan from a town outside Palermo, had been a top lieutenant to Salvatore Riina, the brutal boss of bosses who took over the Sicilian Cosa Nostra in the 1980s and led it in its violent confrontation with the Italian legal system.

Mr. Brusca is accused of masterminding and carrying out several of the Mafia's most notorious crimes in recent years, including the separate assassinations in 1992 of two prosecutors, Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino, both of whom were prosecuting organized crime cases. He has also been accused of organizing a series of bomb attacks against churches and museums in the summer of 1993.

Considerable information on these and other Mafia crimes has already been supplied to Italian prosecutors by other *pentiti*, or informers, and officials say Mr. Brusca will have to come forward with some significant new information to warrant placing him under Italy's witness protection program.

"The collaborations at this new stage must start at a level that does not offer material that is already on the record," said Giancarlo Caselli, the chief prosecuting magistrate in Palermo. "The level necessarily must be higher."

As the walls of *omerta*, the Mafia code of silence, crumble further, Italian justice officials are finding that Mafiosi, acting out of fear of the state's harsh penalties and the Mafia's retribution against members of their families, are no longer hesitating about turning state's evidence.

According to one law enforcement expert, Mafia suspects now often start talking as soon as they are arrested and placed in a police car.

But as more Mafiosi come under the witness protection program, which offers them a new identity and a safe environment, prosecutors are finding they have to weigh the quality of the repentance against the magnitude of the crime.

"Before, when it was minor figures testifying against the bosses, that was one thing," said Senator Pino Arlacchi, a leading expert on the Mafia. "But if the bosses become pentiti themselves, who will go to jail for these crimes?"

Mr. Arlacchi said prosecutors should be particularly tough with Mr. Brusca, who is the highest-ranking Mafiosi to start collaborating since 1984, when Tommaso Buscetta, a former boss then held in a U.S. prison, began to give evidence to Mr. Falcone, the legendary Mafia prosecutor.

"The state must be careful not to accept superficially this offer of Brusca's," said Mr. Arlacchi. "He must be put in a position to prove his sincerity: They should ask him where his money is and seize it. Otherwise, it will too easy for him to become a pentito."

While much now is known about the workings of the Mafia many dark corners remain, in particular concerning its links to Italian politics and to the judiciary.

Former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti is now on trial in Palermo, charged with having served as a patron for the Sicilian Mafia during the years when his Christian Democratic Party dominated government.

Mr. Brusca emerged as top Mafia leader after the arrest in 1993 of Riina, who is now serving multiple life sentences.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Algeria Youths Are Turned Back

BRUSSELS — Three Algerian children returning to their home in Paris with their parents were sent back to Algeria on Sunday by the authorities at Charleroi airport in southern Belgium, local news organizations reported.

Airport police put the children, the oldest of whom is 15, on a flight back to Algiers, where the family had been vacationing.

The police contended that the children's French identity papers did not allow them to enter Belgium, news reports said.

Air Algeria has routed travelers to northern France through Charleroi since suspending flights to Paris in June. There was no immediate comment from the Algerian Embassy or the airport police. *(Reuters)*

Bomb Defused at Spanish Hotel

SANXENXO, Spain — The police deactivated a small bomb Sunday near a hotel in this northwestern tourist town, the fifth such device believed to have been planted in the area by the Basque separatist group ETA in a week.

The bomb was found in a bag near a wall surrounding the hotel following an anonymous warning call to a local newspaper, a police spokesman said. *(AP)*

Germans Question Iranian Ties

BERLIN — Opposition leaders have demanded that Germany cut ties with Iran if it can be proved that Iranian leaders ordered the deaths of opponents abroad.

Social Democratic and Greens members of Parliament said Saturday that testimony by former President Abol-Hassan Banisadr of Iran provided support for a U.S. law punishing companies that invest in Iran and Libya.

Mr. Banisadr testified that Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, had signed a death warrant for a Kurdish leader, Sadiq Sharafkindi, who was assassinated with two other Kurdish leaders and a translator in Berlin in 1992. *(AP)*

Britain Halts Prisoner Release

LONDON — Home Secretary Michael Howard has ordered a halt to the early release of hundreds of prisoners under new guidelines, contending the law was not clear.

"The best thing to do is to suspend the release of the prisoners until we have an authoritative decision by the court," he told BBC television.

A legal challenge last year by inmates led to a ruling that the prison service had miscalculated the time to be served by many prisoners given consecutive sentences for multiple offenses.

The prison service had just started to act on the ruling, releasing 45 inmates last week. *(Reuters)*

4 Bombs Explode on Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica — Four bombs exploded on this French island in a new wave of attacks blamed on separatist guerrillas, the police said.

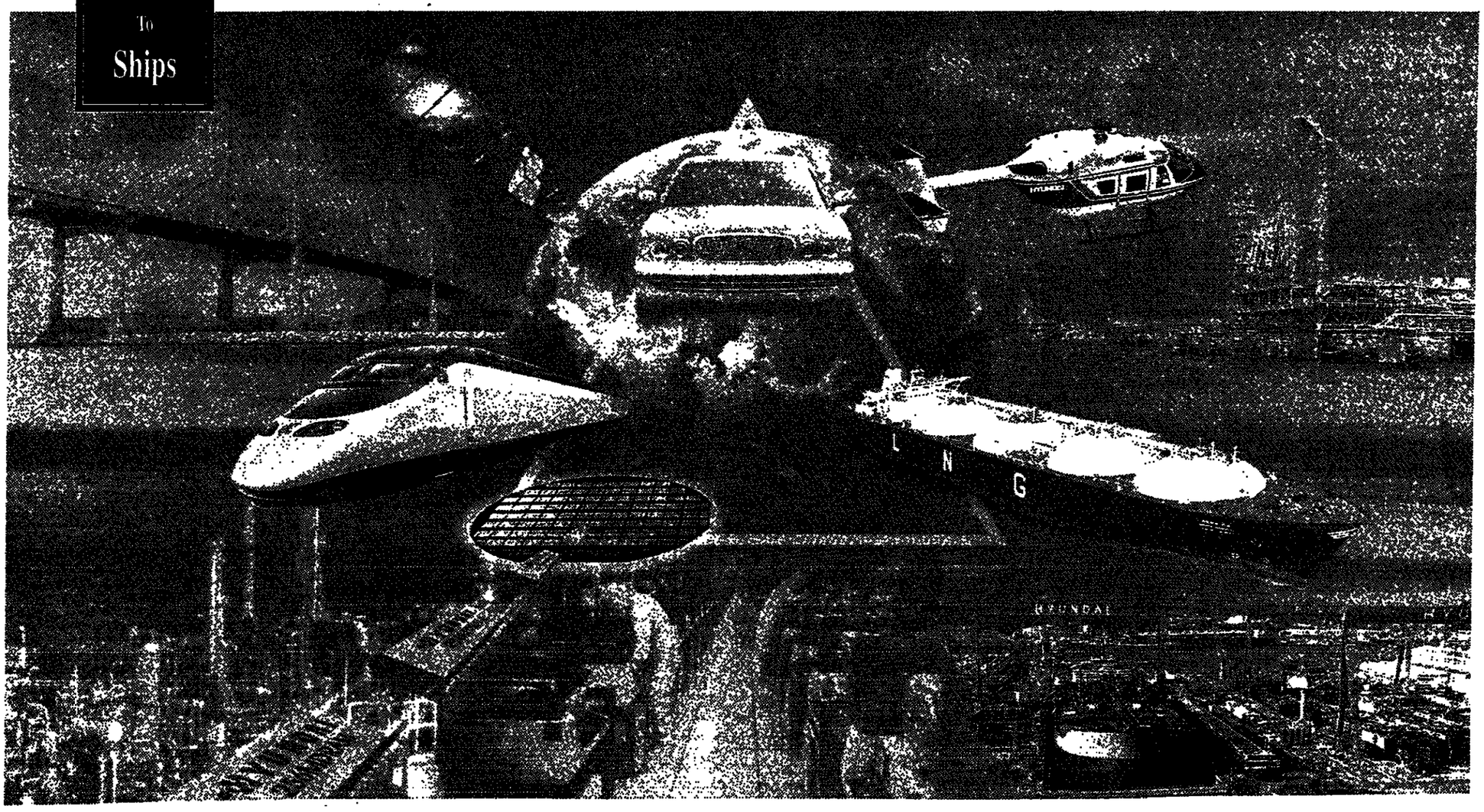
No one was hurt in the small blasts Saturday night.

One bomb exploded in Ajaccio outside the office of former Industry Minister Jose Rossi, president of the general council of Corsica. Two other bombs wrecked doors and blew out windows of government offices in Bastia. In a marina in Macinaggio, a blast damaged the harbor master's office. *(Reuters)*

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Peace Is on Track, Lebed Insists, Even as Chechnya Talks Falter

The Associated Press

GROZNY, Russia — Alexander Lebed, the Russian national security chief, interrupted peace talks with Chechen rebel leaders Sunday, casting some doubt on the future of a political agreement they had discussed to end the 20-month war.

The fate of an earlier cease-fire accord signed by Mr. Lebed and separatist commanders also appeared uncertain, with the Russians citing truce violations. And a top Russian commander refused to meet with his Chechen counterpart.

Mr. Lebed, who returned to Moscow, insisted that the endeavor was on track.

"The peace process is in motion," he said. "The joint patrols are working, local commanders have started to withdraw troops. And on the 29th the real withdrawal will begin."

But in Grozny, General Vyacheslav Tikhomirov refused to meet with the rebel chief of staff, Aslan Maskhadov, saying he would not "play cat and mouse" in the wake of a rebel attack on a Russian convoy Saturday night.

There were no casualties, but the rebels forced 58 soldiers to disarm, the Russian military command said. General Tikhomirov demanded that all the weapons be returned, but none turned up before his meeting with Mr. Maskhadov.

Russian officers said they would halt the withdrawal of troops from the Chechen capital over the incident, the Interfax news agency reported.

Chechen and Russian units were supposed to start pulling out of Grozny on Sunday, according to terms of a truce.

Next week, the Russians are to leave several southern regions and, eventually, all of Chechnya.

The rebels said the night attack was a "provocation" by a fringe group, and Mr. Maskhadov repeatedly pledged to return the weapons.

Mr. Lebed described the incident as a "misunderstanding" but said it was of a crucial character.

"If we agree that we make peace, let's do it seriously," he said before leaving.

The military command reported 150 violations by rebels since the truce took effect on Friday. A Russian soldier was killed and two were wounded in Grozny overnight, and six were seized by rebels on Sunday in southern Chechnya, the command said.

Despite the disagreements, joint Russian-Chechen patrols set up under the truce patrolled the devastated city, guarding key intersections and other locations. Rebel members of the patrols were jubilant, but the Russians seemed subdued.

"I understand these Chechens," said a private, Fyodor Cherepkov. "They're fighting for their homeland and their homes. I know what happens next is up to the politicians, but ordinary soldiers could come to an agreement anytime."

Grozny was quiet, and hundreds of refugees were returning, riding in buses and trucks or walking.

Russian Army medical personnel picked up bodies of soldiers in the city center, digging corpses out of the rubble around the buildings where Russians had been surrounded for more than two weeks after the rebels captured Grozny in early August.

Senior Russian and Chechen commanders met earlier in the day to discuss pullout details.

Some groups of Chechen fighters were seen leaving the city Sunday, but it was not clear whether they were heading home on their own initiative or withdrawing under the terms of the agreement.

Troops at two large bases on the city outskirts were loading trucks and dismantling some fortifications, but officers said there was no immediate plan to leave.

In southern Chechnya, jeeps with rebel insignia accompanied Russian tanks and military vehicles withdrawing from Shatoi, about 45 kilometers (28 miles) from Grozny.

The 1,000-strong regiment there plans to complete its pullout by Tuesday, some of the soldiers said.

There was no definite date for the resumption of the Lebed-Maskhadov talks. The two had hailed progress in talks Saturday, hinting that a long-awaited political agreement might be reached soon.

Mr. Lebed said Sunday there were "legal difficulties" and the need for an in-depth legal analysis of the draft accord he reached with Mr. Maskhadov. Many in Moscow were opposed to such an agreement, he said without elaborating. He said he planned to meet President Boris Yeltsin, Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and other officials to discuss the agreement, adding that he hoped to be back in Chechnya soon.

Chechnya's political status is at the root the war — the Chechens demand independence from Russia, which Moscow says it will never allow.

There were indications that the draft agreement offers a key compromise: a referendum on secession in five years.



Ulli Michel/Reuters

Russian soldiers sharing water with Chechen insurgents after a ceremony to set up joint patrols to guard the war-battered city of Grozny.

Detective Is Arrested In Belgium

Police Headquarters And 2 Sites Searched

Reuters

NEUFCHATEAU, Belgium — A senior police detective was arrested Sunday in connection with the investigation of Belgium's child pornography scandal.

At a news conference, the public prosecutor, Michel Bourlet, said, "Georges Zicot was arrested and will be charged with truck theft, insurance fraud and document forgery."

He said there had been searches at three sites on Sunday, including one at the judicial police headquarters where Mr. Zicot worked, in Charleroi, 60 kilometers (40 miles) south of Brussels.

Mr. Zicot, 45, is a specialist in tackling vehicle theft. Belgian media reported he had been questioned twice in the past two years about thefts. He was promoted to chief detective earlier this year.

Mr. Bourlet said two other people had also been arrested. One was Gerard Pignon, the owner of a warehouse where stolen vehicles were allegedly stored. The other was an insurer, Thierry Dehaan.

The investigation into the vehicle theft ring would be added to the inquiry into the child abuse scandal which has already led to five other arrests, the prosecutor said.

He said the connection was made through Bernard Weinstein, an accomplice of the convicted pedophile, Marc Dutroux — the central figure in the case.

Mr. Weinstein was found dead last weekend, alongside the bodies of two 8-year-old girls, in a house belonging to Mr. Dutroux.

"Dutroux has admitted killing Weinstein after a disagreement between the accomplices in an affair of truck theft," Mr. Bourlet said.

The two girls starved to death earlier this year while Mr. Dutroux was in police custody. Two other girls have been rescued and police are hunting for at least two more who Mr. Dutroux has admitted to kidnapping a year ago.

Anne Thily, public prosecutor in the eastern city of Liege, said this was a major case involving some 50 investigators — including two from the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Truths Lie Elsewhere

Realities Shake South Africa Probe

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth: That is not what South Africa's truth commission heard this week.

The accounts of murder, torture and spying were real enough. In key testimony from party leaders, the commission heard from the white-minority National Party that used repression to retain control of a country whose racist policies were condemned around the globe. It heard from the now-ruling African National Congress, whose underground

NEWS ANALYSIS

struggle was viewed widely as noble. But, besieged and undisciplined, it, too, committed abuses.

All of that is true, so far as it goes. But as the apartheid-era foes squared off with separate accounts of their decades-long conflict, what the Truth and Reconciliation Commission really heard were the opening shots in a political and ideological war over how much truth to tell, where the blame should lie and whether the ends justified the means.

Apartheid ended in 1994, but its battles live on.

The truth commission, which sat this past week in Cape Town, is investigating human rights abuses during the anti-apartheid struggle and trying to unearth the truth about the blood-soaked past. It is, ostensibly, intended to foster reconciliation in this new democracy of majority rule that has been in place since the first all-races election in April 1994.

The commission's mandate is to view all human rights abuses the same, regardless of which side committed them. But the ANC, which represented the aspirations of the nation's black majority, terms it "morally wrong and legally incorrect" to view its struggle in the same light as white governments' struggles to maintain the policy of racial separation.

The National Party, once a junior partner in the new government but now the parliamentary opposition, says it was battling a "revolutionary threat" that would have undermined law and order and brought to a halt the self-determination for which the Afrikaner minority had fought ever since the first Dutch settlers arrived in the 17th century.

With the airing of those divergent views, it is debatable whether the cause of reconciliation here has been furthered, observers say. In the attempts of each to show how their actions were dictated by the threat posed by the other, the parties instead demonstrated the depth of the enmity between them and the long road ahead in the quest for national healing.

Both parties apologized to those who suffered needlessly during the conflicts that apartheid engendered. But both sides also sought to justify their battles. The messages, according to Jannie Giagano, a political scientist at the University of Stellenbosch near Cape Town, seemed to be: "Look, it was messy. Of course it was messy. But it was necessary. You must see the overall context."

"I don't think the political parties really had national reconciliation in mind," said Jeremy Sarkin, national chairman of the Human Rights Committee, which is assisting the truth commission's work.

With its book-length submission to the commission, the ANC appeared to be seeking the moral high ground and attempting to head off further disclosures. The ANC listed 34 people it executed in guerrilla camps and said other abuses occurred in its ranks. It listed bombing incidents in which civilians were unintentionally killed.

By contrast, the Nationalists did not offer details. The National Party leader, Frederik de Klerk, the last president under apartheid, said neither he nor other leaders authorized the assassinations and torture that marked apartheid rule.

"I think the National Party will only tell more if they have to tell more," said Mr. Sarkin. "But it depends on what chips fall in the next several months."

Just how much muscle the truth commission has may be demonstrated when the commissioners, led by the Anglican archbishop, Desmond Tutu, call the parties back to answer questions.

The Nationalists also could be forced to reveal more if the ongoing trial of former Defense Minister Magnus Malan results in guilty verdicts. In that trial, Mr. Malan and several of the nation's top apartheid-era security officials are charged with murder and conspiracy against the ANC and its supporters.

Such a turn of events, some cynics say, would fulfill the goal of the ANC.

John Kane-Berman, chief executive of the South African Institute of Race Relations, also questions whether reconciliation was the goal in this truth-telling exercise in the first place.

"It was set up by the ANC to achieve a political purpose, and part of that purpose was to demonize the opponent beyond the pale," he said.



Joao Silva/Reuters

VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA — The Dalai Lama, left, and Walter Sisulu of the African National Congress pausing Sunday after a meeting in Soweto on the last day of the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader's tour.

Circumcision Death Of a Girl Stirs Cairo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — An Egyptian human rights group grieved Sunday over the death of a 14-year-old girl after a circumcision operation and urged the government to ban the ancient but dangerous procedure.

Amina Abdelhamid Mohammed died in a private hospital after a doctor performed the operation, which involves the removal of some or all of the external genitalia.

Police officials said they were seeking the doctor who performed the surgery. His name was not made public.

There is no law that specifically outlaws female circumcision in Egypt, but the government has taken steps to stop the widespread procedure, also known as genital mutilation. *(Reuters, AP)*

SHIELD: *Hillary May Be Clinton's Lightning Rod, Aides Say*

Continued from Page 1

November election. Her whirlwind schedule in Chicago is to take her from a Democratic women's caucus with Tipper Gore, the wife of Vice President Al Gore, to a park dedication, to a panel on children with the Democratic Governors' Association to a fund-raiser for female candidates to a poor Hispanic neighborhood — all on Monday alone.

"In their efforts to demonize her, her critics not only don't hurt her or the president, but they hurt themselves," said George Stephanopoulos, the president's senior adviser. "They can inflict some damage but they have not succeeded in erasing her positives and, in fact, it makes them appear mean-spirited and small."

Mrs. Clinton was a frequent target at the Republican Convention, but the party is divided on the effectiveness of Hillary-bashing, with some arguing that swing voters need some clear reasons to vote for Mr. Dole, not just to vote against Mr. Clinton.

But even those like Marlin Fitzwater, the former White House press secretary in the Reagan and Bush administrations, who say they do not think personal attacks on Mrs. Clinton gain much, acknowledge that Republicans can make hay over issues in her politics.

"Her involvement in the presidency is instantly recognizable as old-time liberal, and that is likely to receive attention," he said. "It's a way to counter the president's strategy of trying to talk like a conservative."

For weeks now, when asked about Mrs. Clinton as a potential political liability, White House aides have taken to responding in chorus that her favorable-to-unfavorable ratings are "better than Bob Dole's."

In the most recent New York Times/CBS News Poll of registered voters, conducted last weekend, 35 percent viewed Mrs. Clinton favorably and 37 percent saw her unfavorably, compared with 29 percent favorable and 32 percent unfavorable for Mr. Dole.

In the same poll, President Clinton had a favorable rating of 42 percent and an unfavorable one of 36 percent.

In Chicago, the Democrats will do their best to exploit Mrs. Clinton's assets, including her speech to the delegates on Tuesday night.

CLINTON: *Tension Over Welfare Issue*

Continued from Page 1

ton's acceptance speech will include a jobs proposal intended to tie into the welfare legislation.

Despite the policy pronouncements, Democrats are bracing for a possible showdown at the convention over welfare.

Many prominent Democrats, including the party's general chairman, Senator Christopher Dodd of Connecticut, are infuriated by Mr. Clinton's signing a welfare bill that would end decades of help to the nation's poorest children. Among the most vociferous critics is Jesse Jackson, who, like Mr. Dodd, will address the convention.

Speaking by telephone from the White House, Mr. Clinton seemed eager to put those tensions to rest by reminding Americans, and Democrats, that the Republicans were plagued by similar internal problems and were certainly not as harmonious as they had appeared on television in San Diego.

While the president has insisted that he did not watch the Republican convention, he was nevertheless unsparing in his critique of that gathering. He asserted that the party had inappropriately barred speakers who differed with the nominee, Bob Dole.

Apparently referring to Republican efforts to play down Speaker Newt Gingrich's prominence in the party, Mr. Clinton said: "We're certainly not going to hide our best-known leader. They never talked about the Contract With America. They never talked about their record. And they certainly weren't proud of their platform."

Mr. Jackson, who commended the White House for not trying to censor his remarks, said in an interview that he planned to discuss the welfare issue in his speech to the delegates on Tuesday. But, borrowing a phrase from the Republicans' difficulties, mostly over abortion, Mr. Jackson said he would implore his party to pitch a "big tent" on issues like welfare.

"The president's signing the welfare bill split the White House, split the Democratic Congress," Mr. Jackson said. "It created great consternation across the board. But we must have the capacity to operate under one big tent. That becomes the ultimate challenge to judge Clinton-Gore."

Asked about Mr. Jackson's concerns that the party had split over welfare, Mr. Clinton said: "There is some tension, and it is fresh here because it just happened. But if you read our platform compared to theirs, and watch our convention compared to theirs, you'll see our party is much more united."

As he has for weeks, Mr. Clinton defended the welfare bill he signed last week as not perfect but a good start that "is vastly improved" over earlier Republican proposals. Yet he insisted that he understood, and respected, differing opinions on the matter.

Mr. Jackson said the welfare debate should not overshadow the party's message at the convention.

ISRAEL: *President Says He'll Meet Arafat*

Continued from Page 1

elements in the media." Borrowing another quip that worked well in his campaign, Mr. Netanyahu said, "I was not elected to be the prime minister of the Palestinians."

Later, in an interview on evening television news, Mr. Netanyahu said he was holding off meeting Mr. Arafat to ensure that the meeting was substantive. "We have passed over the era of declarations," he said. "I would like a meeting that brings results."

■ Arafat Critic's Books Banned

Earlier, Mr. Schmemann reported from Ramallah, West Bank:

Security agents acting in the name of Mr. Arafat's leadership have banned the sale of books by one of Mr. Arafat's most vocal Palestinian critics, Edward W. Said, adding another entry to the lengthening list of human-rights abuses by the Palestinian Authority.

Officials and booksellers said the ban began with a raid a month ago on a small bookstore in central Ramallah, a Palestinian-ruled city just north of Jerusalem, in which police officers seized two Arabic-language collections of essays by Mr. Said, a Palestinian scholar and professor of literature at Columbia University.

The disclosure of the ban followed several other recent incidents that have alarmed and angered Palestinians and have drawn complaints from human rights organizations, including the detention of Eyad R. Sarraj, a human-rights activist, the death of a prisoner by torture and the Palestinian Authority's failure to heed an order of the High Court to free 10 university students detained without charges since March.

As in the other incidents, it remained unclear who ordered the ban on Mr. Said's books, or whether it was an independent initiative by one of the several security services established by Mr. Arafat.

Officials of the Ministry of Information, in whose name the action was taken, said they had not ordered the action. An order by the ministry to return books seized from the Dar al-Fikr shop in Ramallah, on the condition that they not be put on sale, went unheeded by the police. Mr. Arafat himself has made no comment on the matter.

Ziad Abu Amr, a member of the Palestinian Legislative Council, said he intended to raise the banning at Wednesday's session of the council, which will be attended by Mr. Arafat.

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A Calm Facade Hid a Frantic and Heroic Hunt for Clues

By Joe Sexton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the outset, the daily news conferences giving updates on the recovery and investigation of the crash of Trans World Airlines Flight 800 on July 17 were unfailingly confident and practiced.

There was a sense of control in the measured answers, the technical knowledge of the safety experts, even in the top FBI man's tough talk about "collaring the cowards who did this." Always, caution was urged.

But the televised appearances were deceiving, for the convincing performances in restraint masked a much more complex and frantic scramble to action going on behind the scenes, at least in the first stages of the investigation. There, lines of authority were unclear, levels of experience varied, and people fought through sleeplessness for coherence and progress.

A reconstruction of the investigation shows that at least in its early weeks, it was what one investigator called "a shotgun marriage" — the imperfectly matched cultures of transportation safety experts, the FBI and other agencies. The coming together produced its share of fractures. Indeed, the varying agendas and differing personal styles produced suspicions about everything from news leaks to professional competence.

The most senior officials with the National Transportation Safety Board wound up furious with their own personnel at the scene, convinced that the agency had ceded control of the inquiry to the FBI; the prospect that "friendly fire" might have destroyed the Boeing 747 lingered ominously for investigators for days as the Defense Department slowly eliminated all conceivable possibilities; distrust was so deep at times that workers with the medical examiner's office and agents with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms thought their telephone calls were being monitored by the FBI.

There have been secret subplots, as well. The inquiry forced investigators to confront daily decisions about how much information to make public. Concerned about feeding widespread alarm, they muted their statements about how

Convincing performances in restraint masked a frantic scramble behind the scenes.

seriously they were taking the notion that a missile had downed the aircraft. Faced with the problem of preserving evidence and extricating victims from tangles of wreckage, investigators finally ordered that no one speak of any bodies found underwater but only of those officially counted and brought to shore. The aim was to keep the expectations of family members realistic.

The investigation has been played out in part on television, in part on a distant expanse of the ocean, and in part behind armed guards at an old airplane hangar where agents and experts, each hoarding information, rebuild the aircraft and try to reconstruct the catastrophe.

But it was in the environment of the forensics laboratory in Washington that the investigation's greatest breakthrough occurred. The discovery of a trace of explosive, kept under wraps for roughly two weeks, could in time alter the nature of the investigation. The FBI could soon declare the crash a crime and expand its investigation to pursue suspects.

"A lot died with screams across their faces," a senior investigator said of the 230 victims. "You want to try and answer those screams."

In trying to find these answers, the first response of investigators and rescuers was less than smooth. The outfit of agents with guns and badges, aviators and engineers, giant ships and robots, began its work in fits and starts in what was a scene of raw ruination, a hailstorm of humans and aluminum that showered the sea 9 miles (14 kilometers) off shore.

Looking back, those involved in the recovery talk of a frenzy not quite captured in the accounts of the catastrophe's early moments. In a stifling heat, investigators worked in protective "biosuits" the first several days, not sure what they were dealing with in the recovery, afraid it was hazardous.

At one point, after reports of HIV-infected blood on the flight circulated, a brief panic erupted on the Coast Guard station dock. A glass container broke and something that might have been blood splashed everywhere. A madcap cleanup with bleach and brushes followed.

Coast Guard ships, thinking they were protecting the quadrant of sea that was, in truth, a shifting accident scene, briefly kept out boats officially assigned to help in the recovery.

An impostor in the uniform of an army officer showed up at the command center and helped direct helicopter traffic around the guarded zone the first night and into the next day. He was eventually found out and escorted from the scene but not arrested. The authorities said he had done a fine job.

Navy searchers unsuccessfully tried locating the so-called black boxes with electronic equipment, and one boat had a sonar device snag in the wreckage. A camera malfunctioned. The FBI was trying to integrate efforts and placing agents with radios on every boat they could find. Victims were inadvertently being double-counted on the docks where they were unloaded.

"Everybody was running, doing their own thing," said a federal investigator, who, like others interviewed, spoke only on the condition of anonymity. "There was no collective communication. No one was wrong or bad, but no one was together."

The simple truth behind the struggle for order was that no one had ever done anything quite like it before.

The lead investigator for the safety board, Alfred Dickinson, had run only one other major investigation: a 1991 crash in Colorado that remains unsolved. The navy divers, who had the most experience recovering victims, had never faced this magnitude of death.

Of course, the size of the task confronting the assembled archaeologists of disaster was difficult to comprehend, much less decipher. The 747 was an enormous structure, a modern-day, airborne ocean liner weighing more than a half million pounds (226,000 kilograms) at takeoff. The plane was so big that the entire first flight of the Wright Brothers could have taken place inside it.

"I get anything I want," James Kallstrom, the FBI assistant director in charge of the New York office said of his access to resources during the investigation of Flight 800. "I can use anything. I can do anything I want to do. I don't have any limitations." No one argued the point with Mr. Kallstrom. If anything, people came to be bent under the weight of the statement's truth.

Mr. Kallstrom's prominence and authority translated into instant stature for those who worked under him. In the first week of the investigation, a senior agent on the scene said he felt he was being ignored by navy officials until Mr. Kallstrom showed up on the scene and made it clear that the agent was his chosen point man.

The sense of the FBI's omnipotence came to color deeply the entire dynamic of what federal agents repeatedly emphasized was a "parallel" and not a "joint" investigation.

The FBI had from the first moments an institutional conviction that terrorists had downed the plane. The agency thus acutely felt the need to gather evidence quickly and get on with a focused pursuit of suspects.

The safety board, on the other hand, was an agency set up to be independent from hunches, quick answers and instant blame. Its goal is to examine closely every system involved in aviation to see if there is a way of making flying safer. It does not worry about a trail going cold.

And so despite the smiling, deferential diplomacy of the news briefings, the contrast in the two agencies' styles and purpose generated suspicion along with respect.

The safety board wound up the lead agency more in theory than reality, overwhelmed by the manpower and what some officials considered the willingness of federal law enforcement officials to voice theories publicly.

It was a reality that appeared almost inevitable from the outset. Things, after all, did not go well for the safety board early on, and the problems, from the logistical to the symbolic, cost the safety investigators the appearance of unquestioned leadership.

Senior safety board officials say they could not get to the crash scene quickly. They were forced to wait in Washington as a Coast Guard plane, carrying military officials but with available seats, roared off to Long Island from National Airport without them the morning after the plane crashed. Once on Long Island, the FBI was everywhere, with agents, cellular phones and trailers with computers. They were already conducting interviews with witnesses, a decision by the FBI to proceed alone that some safety board officials silently fumed over.

To board officials, the sight of the FBI in an all-out offensive was both impressive and intimidating. The NTSB people borrowed phones, shared space. Their jaws fell open when the FBI, within hours, ordered up a high-tech trailer for the board to have as its own command center.

The NTSB had roughly 26 investigators on scene; the FBI had, at least for weeks, as many as 500 agents working the investigation.

So acutely felt was the perception that the FBI was in charge that the safety board sent out an urgent request to its offices in Washington: send more NTSB T-shirts. Feeling lost in the crowds of FBI agents, the safety board wanted its people to be able to recognize one another.

For the safety board, the problems went beyond a brief inferiority complex. Speculation about conclusions and evidence, frequently supplied to reporters by law enforcement officials, required the board to refute it or play it down. The FBI rushed to interview witnesses before the safety board knew the witnesses existed, according to aviation investigators; then it reduced the value of the interviews by failing to ask the right questions, a veteran investigator said.

"They are kind of overbearing," a safety board investigator said of the FBI "They immediately took control, and hampered a lot of things we did."

One senior FBI investigator, who said he came to respect the talents and tirelessness of the safety board officials, nonetheless said of the safety investigators, "They are not managers, not leaders, and they have no genes for managing significant resources to tackle a problem."

"The NTSB people were fine, certainly knowledgeable, but they had blinkers on, man," said a federal agent. "No opinions. No nothing. Their black boxes seemed to rule out mechanical malfunction. Their systems people said all safety directives had been complied with for this aircraft. The engines were fine. Their theory about a fuel explosion evaporated."

AS THE INVESTIGATION unwound, the principals at its heart tried to hold up in the face of forces and scrutiny that worked on them from all angles. Why was it taking so long? Why would they not say what they truly felt? Why did it take so long for the navy ships to be in position?

No force, however, worked harder on everyone than the power of the families of the victims — a vigilant, emotional and political presence. Their moral stature could not be questioned, at least not publicly. They had access to information, both good and erroneous, and unending access to microphones and television cameras.

Thus the victims — how fast they were recovered, how quickly they were identified, whether they had become secondary to the recovery of possibly criminal evidence — shaped almost every aspect of the investigation for weeks.

At the center of the vortex of circumstance and intrigue was the morgue at the Suffolk County medical examiner's office. There, Dr. Charles Wetli came under an avalanche of criticism. Politicians accused him of being too interested in publicity. Relatives of victims wanted him to work faster. The top FBI investigator ordered him to triple his rate of identifications.

By way of response, Dr. Wetli and the other pathologists said next to nothing. Instead, they worked nonstop. In interviews, pathologists described how the hard and agonizing work got done, replete with feats of intelligence, intuition and endurance. So intense was the concentration that police officers occasionally had to intervene and escort pathologists to bed.

The crash site was a scene of raw ruination, a hailstorm of humans and aluminum that showered the sea 9 miles off Long Island.

Trying to describe the numbing burden, Dr. Wetli said, "If you can imagine the busiest day you ever had in your life, double that and make it twice as long for 10 consecutive days."

Initials etched into wedding rings helped identify some people, as did tattoos and toe nail polish. Doctors came from France to help bridge cultural divides and language problems as the doctors dealt with relatives.

At times, 300 people — doctors, dentists, clergy and investigators — roamed the morgue and its offices. Three days after the crash, five pathologists arrived to help.

A radiologist brought on board became a miracle worker of sorts, so gifted was he at interpreting X-rays of the mutilated. One X-ray showed a certain type of rib formation; the radiologist concluded that it had to be a black victim, and the range of possibilities was instantly reduced.

A dentist, working with strips of skin and a mashed skull, nonetheless was able to repeatedly declare, "I have seen that face," and connect it to one of the photographs of victims posted in the office.

The circumstances required that cultural differences be dealt with to satisfy everyone as best as possible. There were numerous Orthodox Jewish victims, and many of their relatives objected to autopsies. They were avoided when possible.

The medical examiner's most helpful information was that people seated in the front of the plane had appeared to suffer much more serious injury. A bomb in the front cargo or lower cabin might have explained the injuries.

But Dr. Wetli and others eventually backed off even the shadings of meaning their examinations had produced. An explosion had happened and killed people was as much as he could say.

"So right now, all we have are a bunch of pieces of a huge puzzle," he said.

A week into the investigation, relatives complained that the search for victims had been subsumed by the efforts to recover the plane's black boxes.

"I want my brother," Michel Olivier, a relative of a victim, said. Max Dadi, the brother of another victim, said, "The black box does not matter for us."

Even the disclosure of how many victims had been discovered and thus might be recovered became almost toxic. Does confirming the number of victims raise false hopes among relatives who might not get their loved ones back because sharks and crabs and bluefish were eating them on the ocean floor? Will announcing the numbers create a desire for their return so great that important aspects of the recovery of evidence will be compromised?

The questions hung over the operation constantly. In the end, people inside the investigation say, a decision was made: There would only be talk about bodies recovered, nothing more about what divers had seen. The order was given to the divers themselves.

On the seas, where cameras and reporters were not allowed, the strains were different. There, a macabre mining of the sea's ruins unfolded. The effort involved technological miracles, individual guts, a bit of luck and much imprecision of execution.

And almost always, the results did not deliver a thrilling, easy conclusion.

BECAUSE THE SCENES were highly sensitive, often profoundly upsetting, the public was not shown what went on at sea. But privately, investigators and technicians and navy officials spoke of valor and miscues and haunting successes.

The work of the divers was the most important and harrowing. Sonar bounces well off metal, but not so well off human beings. Capable of staying on the floor for 90 minutes, the navy divers roamed a soundless world of destruction and death.

Victims were entangled in miles of cables and wires or buried beneath hunks of the plane. Divers, armed with evidence tags, slid identifying labels on chunks of evidence and floated them to the surface.

With limited visibility, the victims could appear before the divers suddenly, their faces locked in some final expression. And then for the divers, there would be the slow ascent with the partners who often appeared strangely unhurt.

"You pull up someone who looks like your wife or child, and you never forget that," said Frank Farrell, a counselor working with Suffolk County police divers. "Trauma burns into your memory."

Divers had to be debriefed after every trip to the ocean floor. Anxiety, anger, guilt, insomnia, nightmares — all were reported. At least seven divers had to spend four hours in the decompression chamber on the ships.

Perhaps the best spontaneous decision was the navy's to pay for an experimental laser camera flown from San Diego. Never used in a similar search operation, the laser camera relayed television-quality pictures of the debris. Its first sweep of the site discovered and charted a critical discovery: the front part of what was a decapitated aircraft.

The pursuit of answers and evidence, if less dramatic, was no less relentless off the sea, in the isolation of a converted hangar. There, in a place that used to crackle as Grumman Corp. workers built fighter planes, the pace was deliberate, the rhythms of reconstruction more orderly. There were charts, computers, airplane debris.

But if there was no risk of death, there were tension and frustration among the bomb experts and plane engineers, say those inside the hangar.

There was even despair on the first, worst days when the highly expensive and sophisticated Egis bomb detection machines sat idle because the available wreckage was so unlikely a source of bomb residue.

But the mood shifted greatly inside the hangar in Calverton, New York, early July 22. The machine that detects preliminary traces of bomb residue had its first positive hit — for PETN, a component of plastic explosives.

Word spread by whispers and winks. The investigators invented loaded phrases of circumspection. Informed of the finding, one investigator back at the Coast Guard station told another, "It's different out there at the hangar." The implication was clear.

A day later, laboratory results from Washington came back inconclusive. Before the breakthrough more than two weeks ago, the ritual played out at least 10 times, according to investigators — positive preliminary results ultimately unsustained by lab analysis.

"The environment was very charged," one investigator said. "But there's no point to having an answer unless it's the right one. You could wind up in a courtroom, your right hand in the air. You make a call on these things, you live with it."

The complicated task of mounting a circumstantial case to declare a crime was increasingly confronted.

Meanwhile, the detection machine — the Egis machine is known by the bomb experts as a "kind of super sniffer" — turned out more positive hits. The results became almost a bane, and the FBI moaned about the usefulness of the machine.

Certain federal agents, calling the FBI's laboratory in Washington a "black hole," remained convinced that the bureau was hiding its positive lab confirmations.

Some investigators began to suspect that with millions of dollars at stake, industry representatives were reading into the wreckage what they wanted to see.

One industry expert was sure he had seen "shock waves" in the fuselage, a clear indication of a bomb. Law enforcement authorities said it was unclear what the damage was and what meaning it held.

And, according to a federal official, the people representing the engine's manufacturer, Pratt & Whitney, did not hide their relief when the four engines had been brought to shore, opened and declared a non-factor.

"There are camps, divided camps," one investigator said.

The competing conclusions only fueled the news coverage of the investigation, and thus the public's sense of what was true, what was coming.

"The most frustrating thing is all the people that are talking to the news media, giving different versions and having different agendas," Mr. Kallstrom said.

Despite the initial chaos and the ensuing divisions of opinion and operational style, a unifying thread came to course through the investigation. The thread was frustration.

The investigation, after all, had become one large, detailed map of dead ends. Results from the forensics lab were inconclusive. Theories of structural malfunction, from probability's outer fringes, were undone by hard data. The ocean stubbornly refused to give up solid leads.

The entire investigation, then, became an epic exercise in elimination. Knocking down theories — in their entirety or in their speculative detail — became the most satisfying work. The momentum for erasing a mechanical failure as the cause of the crash gathered early and never really relented. The aircraft had recently been through some of the most rigorous examinations the industry requires.

The black boxes revealed only sudden silence after a split-second sound spoke volumes to investigators, downgrading malfunction's standing as a theory.

Within days of their discovery, a second major site of debris, the front of the plane, was located. The inference was inescapable: The plane had split — just as Pan Am 103 had over Lockerbie, Scotland.

A third debris field sprinkled with luggage and tiny scraps of metal underscored the suspicion for everyone that the malfunction theory was fantasy.

The engines proved fine four weeks into the inquiry; the fuel tank, the last, best hope for theorists of mechanical failure, did not appear to have exploded as the initiating incident.

The safety investigators privately conceded that they had no known way of explaining through mechanical failure what had occurred.

The belief that a bomb destroyed the airplane was always strongest. But even it suffered under the waves of negation: The cockpit, briefly thought to be the location of the explosion, was found mangled, but with parts of it, such as glass instrument dials, tellingly intact. It was thus ruled out as the site of the blast.

Four weeks into the investigation, the front cargo bins, the location of choice for numerous previous bombers, came up empty of evidence. The bomb experts, not budging from their instinctive conclusion that a bomb had done the damage, said, in the words of one agent, "No one could have imagined that 60 percent of the plane would be up and at least some absolute proof of a bomb not have been found."

The longshot theories, then, survived.

Mr. Kallstrom, the central processor of all theories, had a particular fascination with the idea that a missile had struck the aircraft.

To some experts in terrorism and airline security, the notion that a missile had blown the aircraft out of the sky was far-fetched. The plane was out of range, they said. But others, Mr.

The safety board had 26 investigators while the FBI had, at least for weeks, up to 500.

Kallstrom included, could not ignore the dozens of eyewitness accounts testifying to a streaking light intersecting with the aircraft. The details matched in many ways. In addition, the notion that Stinger missiles from Afghanistan might have made their way into the United States was a longstanding assumption in law enforcement circles.

The presence at the crash scene of officials with the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency reinforced in some minds the feeling that there might have been some intercepted intelligence regarding a missile attack.

And so the viability of the missile theory — which seemed to carry a dread greater than a bomb — rose and sank daily, in the minds of Mr. Kallstrom and other investigators. Yet, Kallstrom, early on, refused to acknowledge publicly how seriously investigators had taken the possibility of a missile attack.

"I don't want to scare people," he said in front of his agents.

INVESTIGATORS ran down reports of stolen boats on Long Island, and senior investigators three days into the investigation broke down the likelihood of the three causes this way: 45 percent missile, 45 percent bomb, 10 percent malfunction.

Mr. Kallstrom ordered his agents to research the Mistral, a French missile that could be launched from a tripod and that would have had the range capability. Other experts offered the possibility that a small-engine plane might have been equipped to fire a missile.

The missile theory did not go away. Agents spent parts of their days rereading the eyewitness interviews. A kind of missile cult emerged and was never more enthusiastic than when one of the first preliminary positive results registered at the hangar showed evidence of PETN, a component found in some missiles.

Meanwhile, the Defense Department, asked to provide investigators with a full accounting of military activity that might have been going on in the area of the crash, launched such a diligent inquiry that it took days to come up with complete information, according to Mr. Kallstrom and Pentagon officials.

Public records showed that the navy had issued a warning to mariners that it might be conducting firing tests in a section of the sea roughly 80 nautical miles northeast of the crash scene. The navy also had an aircraft near the crash site.

By late July, Mr. Kallstrom had doubts about the missile theory, but he never completely let go. And, despite the Pentagon's assurances, he refused to rule out a "friendly fire" mishap.

Then, more than two weeks ago, came the most dramatic moment, in a cramped third-floor laboratory in the J. Edgar Hoover Building in Washington. The endless frustration was snapped. The string of inconclusive results had ended: A positive finding for an explosive was confirmed with the most sophisticated detection machinery in the world.

The revelation of the finding — which investigators insist does not rule out a missile — sharpened the details of the remaining hunt: Find the blast site, and with it the metal wreckage that could be brought before the cameras.

"It doesn't get us all the way where we need to be," a senior investigator said of the lab finding.

But if the mystery had not been completely solved, investigators believed something strongly: A wonder had been worked.

Yes, it might take a full dredging of the ocean floor before the right piece of plane was recovered. Yes, things could have gone more smoothly. Yes, the safety board investigators would spend the coming months examining everything and one day recommending thoughts on industry policies on aircraft construction, perhaps even on how the safety board and the FBI might conduct a similar, subsequent investigation.

"What an incredible feat is being accomplished," a safety investigator said of the entire effort. "People say Jacques Cousteau does this all the time, Jacques Cousteau makes it look easy. Well, he's working off Bimini where you can see 94 miles through the water, and he's picking up shellfish, not jagged pieces of aluminum."

Step by Step Toward a Conclusion

Here are key details of the inquiry, as released by investigators over the last 36 days.

THE CRASH
July 17 — TWA Flight 800 goes down off the coast of Long Island.

INITIAL THEORY
July 18 — Law enforcement officials say the most likely cause is a bomb or, perhaps, a missile.

JUST ONE SOUND
July 25 — Investigators say the cockpit voice recorder captured a sound lasting just a fraction of a second before it stopped functioning, indicating the cause of the crash was sudden. This, they say, supports the bomb theory.

HOW THE PLANE BROKE UP
July 28 — Law enforcement officials say the front end broke away, while the rest of the plane hurled forward. This strengthens a theory that a bomb was stored in the front cargo hold.

LANDING GEAR DAMAGE
July 30 — Some investigators say the front landing gear shows such heavy damage that it is the strongest suggestion yet of a bomb.
Others disagree.

A NEW DEBRIS FIELD
Aug. 5 — A trail of debris is found several miles closer to Kennedy Airport, with suitcases scattered on the ocean floor. Investigators say this bolsters the theory that an explosion occurred in or near the forward cargo hold and blew the luggage out first.

COCKPIT THEORY DIES
Aug. 6 — Evidence indicates that the explosion most likely did not originate in or just under the cockpit.

CARGO-HOLD THEORY DIES
Aug. 11 — Investigators say the four luggage containers in the forward cargo hold show no visible evidence of bomb damage.
An emerging theory is that a bomb was placed under a seat in the middle of the cabin, possibly above the center fuel tank.

NOT THE FUEL TANK
Aug. 13 — Investigators conclude that the center fuel tank caught fire as many as 24 seconds after the initial blast, a serious blow to the mechanical- malfunction theory. New evidence shows that the initial blast occurred slightly forward of where the wings meet the fuselage, probably in the passenger cabin.

NOT THE ENGINES
Aug. 16 — A preliminary examination of all four engines shows nothing extraordinary, largely ruling out a catastrophic engine failure as a cause and casting doubt on the idea that a heat-seeking missile hit the plane.

THE SEARCH FOR THE CENTER
Aug 19 — Investigators believe that the epicenter of the explosion was in rows 17 to 28, and the center of the plane's underbelly. The right wing shows severe burning, suggesting that the explosion occurred in the plane's right central section.

AN ANSWER
Aug 22 — Investigators say chemists in Washington have detected traces of PETN, a chemical component of plastic explosives, from a piece of wreckage retrieved from between rows 19 and 25, near the right wing.

NYT

EDITORIALS/OPINION

International Herald Tribune
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Liberia's Chance

For the 12th time or more in nearly seven years of indiscriminate and appalling human and material destruction, Liberians have been presented with the makings of a peace accord. On Aug. 17, West African heads of state worked out, with Liberia's leading warlords, a new set of rules to halt the fighting and to prepare for elections next spring. This time, however, the people of that suffering West African nation may have reason for optimism. The plan now agreed upon has elements to help enforce compliance.

Peace in Liberia has been obstructed by factions that have slaughtered and displaced millions in their pursuit of power and spoils. As Liberians have struggled to survive, warlords have plundered the land. Liberia's rubber, diamonds, timber and gold have put millions into the coffers of gun-toting thugs who have been battling one another for lucrative control of the countryside. The new agreement is intended to reduce the financial incentives for military conquest and control.

Unlike earlier peace agreements, this accord seeks to exact a price from those who would live off anarchy. The Economic Community of West African States, led by Nigeria, has agreed to impose sanctions on the warlords who fail to live up to their promises. Break the rules, promised the community, and warlords will find themselves excluded from joining in future elections and denied entry to foreign countries, with their families expelled from West African nations and their foreign assets frozen. Other governments should reinforce this effort, not only by restricting travel to their countries but also by halting arms sales and all commerce with the warlords.

The new accord has vested a former Liberian senator, Ruth Perry, with authority to lead the interim ruling council until next year's elections. That decision makes her the first woman to head a modern African state. But this plan will go the way of past accords if factional leaders are allowed to pay only lip service to its terms. A peacekeeping arm of the economic community can help the new Liberian ruling council succeed. It is in the interest of the company of nations to help make that happen.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Slow Takeoff

The sluggish start of President Bill Clinton's new commission on airline safety and security gives scant hope that it will provide the kind of muscle needed to protect passengers from terrorists.

The president, after meeting on July 25 with the families of those who lost their lives on Trans World Airlines Flight 800, was quick to announce that Vice President Al Gore would head a new commission to look at security threats and the broader issue of aviation safety. In an effort to reassure travelers that prompt steps would be taken to protect them, Mr. Clinton gave the panel an extremely short deadline of 45 days to make an initial report on airline and airport security, including a plan to deploy new machines to detect explosives.

But not until earlier this month, halfway to the deadline, did the White House finally name the first seven commissioners. Given the administration's preoccupation with the Democratic convention in Chicago this week, the odds that its initial report will have much important to say are rapidly diminishing. The wisest course might be to acknowledge that the 45-day deadline was arbitrary, treat the initial report as a down payment and then move vigorously to develop comprehensive recommendations.

Whether the crash of Flight 800 was caused by a terrorist or not, the commission's work remains of high importance. Enough anecdotal evidence of security lapses has emerged to scare even the hardiest travelers. There have been reports of cargo put on planes with little or no screening, last-minute medical shipments that go unchecked, and lax controls that allow hundreds of people access to baggage and aircraft areas at New York's Kennedy Airport. The most graphic lapse was when a local law-enforcement official, wearing only a borrowed low-security pass, was able to wander into high-security areas at Kennedy and even board an airplane unchallenged. No one questioned why he, a white male, wore a badge bearing the photo of a black woman.

Unless its purpose is solely cosmetic, the new commission has an opportunity to apply high-level pressure in an area where past efforts have been blunted. A report by The Times *(IHT, Aug. 14)* documented how a previous White House campaign to beef up security after the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing seven years ago has been stalled by arguments over cost and opposition from the airline industry.

The commission can tackle such questions as what new technologies are ready for deployment, what screening should be applied to cargo, what additional background checks of employees may be needed, and what added questioning of passengers may be appropriate. It could also assess whether the airlines and airports themselves are capable of protecting passengers, or whether stronger federal intervention is needed. But whatever recommendations it may make, the commission must find a way to keep up the pressure for reform. Otherwise the nation will find itself appointing yet another commission after yet another tragedy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New, Improved Royalty

Queen Elizabeth II's father, George VI, once said that the British royal family was not a family, but a firm. Like any sensible chief executive under fire, the Queen has formed a "Way Ahead" committee made up of her family to reconsider the firm's mission as it heads into a new century after several troubled years.

Under discussion are ideas for radically altering the Crown's source of income, scrapping its role as Defender of the (Anglican) Faith, ending male primogeniture, downsizing the royal family itself and dropping the ban on marriages to Roman Catholics.

The reforms seem a rational response to the outcry, including calls for abolishing the monarchy, resulting from the messy dissolution of the marriage of Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales. The most disputed proposal is to cease public financing of the monarchy's personal expenses, about $14 million a year, via the Parliament-approved Civil List, in return for restoration of income from the Crown Estates. These consist of 300,000 acres (121,000 hectares), including such golden real estate as Regent Street and Trafalgar Square, whose rent and other revenues (exceeding $100 million last year) were surrendered to Parliament by King George III in 1760.

This is a one-sided bargain, as detractors point out, and it would indeed make the palace less accountable to Parliament. But critics also complain that taxpayers should not pay for royal extravagances. Besides the Civil List, the state now covers security costs, travel expenses and the upkeep of eight royal residences, with total public financing said to be $70 million. Parliament is unlikely to allow a royal windfall from Crown properties.

The tentative proposals have long been in the air. Prince Charles is on record as saying he would rather be a Defender of the Faiths (unspecified) than of the Faith. Allowing the first-born to succeed to the throne irrespective of sex seems overdue. Eliminating a 295-year-old ban on the marriage of monarchs or heirs apparent to Roman Catholics would expunge an invidious leftover of the Reformation that Catholics have long resented. Treating the royal family as a nuclear unit, minus cousins, uncles and aunts, also seems a wise change.

As before, the monarchy is attentive to its left flank, especially with the Labor Party running ahead in the opinion polls. The Labor leader, Tony Blair, has been apprised of the talks, and has already said he could not envisage Britain without a monarchy. His sentiment is shared by many Laborites, in part because the royal family has cultivated its working-class subjects.

The odds on the monarchy's survival are strong, given its historic ability to adapt. It retains strong public support in Britain. Habit is powerful, and may prove the Crown's strongest ally.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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A Shrewd Clinton Has Everything All Planned

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO — In a preview of the acceptance speech he will give here Thursday on the final night of the Democratic National Convention, President Bill Clinton took dead aim at two of the major arguments the Republican opposition is making.

Where the Republicans have portrayed Mr. Clinton as the status quo candidate, content with puny economic growth, he insisted that "there is no status quo" candidate in this election, but rather two parties ready to put "two very different versions of change before the American people."

Where the Republican nominee, Bob Dole, fortified his cause by selecting a longtime tax cut and "empowerment" champion, Jack Kemp, as his running mate, Mr. Clinton argued: "Empowerment means not only having the choice, but having the capacity to exercise the choice. That's why we're for education and safe streets and a clean environment and a strong economic policy."

The remarkable thing about those Clinton quotations is that they do not come from last week's speeches, trying to limit the "bounce" the Dole-Kemp team got from the convention. They were delivered almost exactly four months ago, on April 29, at a Democratic fund-raising event.

A few weeks ago, Doug Sosnik, the assistant to the president for political affairs, suggested to me that Mr. Clinton's talks at the fund-raising events he'd been attending around the United States offered an overlooked clue to the campaign the president will wage this fall. The speeches are often given late at night, and the rhetoric has grown so familiar to reporters that they rarely give these talks much coverage.

To be honest, I let the transcripts collect on my desk for quite a while. But as I prepared to come here for the convention, I remembered Mr. Sosnik's advice, given weeks before Mr. Dole introduced his tax-cut plan and picked Mr. Kemp for the ticket.

A reader of those speeches would find it impossible to avoid the feeling that Mr. Dole and Mr. Kemp are playing from a script that Mr. Clinton, shrewd politician that he is, began preparing for a long time ago. This week's convention will show if the Republicans have unwittingly walked into a trap.

The plan for the convention, as described to me by another White House strategist, is pretty simple. It rests on the belief that if the Republican convention succeeded in improving the public image of Bob Dole and his party — as it plainly did — it failed to convince voters that the Republicans offer a plausible plan for the decade that will open the new millennium.

Even at the height of the San Diego euphoria, polls showed less than half those surveyed thought Mr. Dole's 15 percent tax-cut proposal was good for the country. They expressed deep doubts about his promise that he could finance it without higher deficits.

Playing on that doubt, Democrats will argue that the "real" Dole budget would require even larger changes (Democrats call them "cuts") in Medicare, Medicaid, education and environmental financing than were included in the 1995 budget that Mr. Clinton vetoed. And that argument will segue directly into an attack on the "Dole-Gingrich" ticket, the Clinton strategist said.

Have the Republicans walked into a trap?

You're back to picking on Newt Gingrich? I asked. "Of course," he said. "He'll have much more power as speaker of the House than Kemp would as vice president." And besides, he has much higher negatives.

The argument that a Gingrich-led Congress, unchecked by Mr. Clinton's veto, would "go too far" was the theme of the first TV ad the Democrats put up after the Republican convention. It, too, was anticipated in Clinton speeches months ago. "When the most extreme position dominates a party's governing, so that governing is less important than making a point, even if the point requires you to shut the government down, then we have gone too far," he said.

The other thing that Mr. Clinton said in those speeches was that everyone knew that he had a different path in mind for America's future. But in fact, nothing has been less well-defined than Mr. Clinton's second-term agenda.

That, too, is supposed to change this week. There will be "30 or 40 proposals of significant magnitude to change life" for Americans coming from the president and his team, the strategist said. "Twenty or 30 of them will be in the Clinton acceptance speech. Every 60 seconds, a new idea. You will be breathless. You'll say, 'Holy cow!' "

I said, "No, that's what Harry Caray will say." But maybe they've got the famous Cubs' broadcaster scripted too. They seem to have thought of everything. A long time ago.

Washington Post Writers Group.

As Drug Use by Teenagers Soars, a Moral Vacuum at the Top

By Georgie Anne Geyer

WASHINGTON — Over a pleasant lunch in his office this summer, General Barry McCaffrey explained his policies that "drugs are a cancer, not a war."

"Drug use in America is down one-half — by 50 percent," he began. "Drug-users fell from 23 million to 11 million between 1979 and '94. Cocaine use is down by 75 percent. Remember, one-third of the armed forces were using drugs in the 1970s. It was then that we started talking about it as a war.

"That soumds good," he went on, "but when your mother is addicted to Quaaludes, she's not the enemy."

General McCaffrey, who was appointed the Clinton administration's "drug czar" after retiring from a military career in the Gulf War and in Panama, is a spare, plain-spoken man. No one questions his honor, his determination or his dignity.

In his speeches, he has laid out the realities for his country. In one, for example, he said: "At stake are trust in our public institutions, the security of our neighborhoods, the health and safety of our schools and work environments and the future of our young people. Drugs have killed 500,000 Americans and cost us $300 billion during the decade of the '90s."

General McCaffrey has done his work well. In fact, in the relatively few months that he has been in office, he has put together a solid and balanced program for at least the next 10 years. But the White House itself lacks crucial weapons in the war and medicines for the cancer.

Let us examine the newest revelations of our complicated drug problem:

Last week a report was released showing that drug use by teenagers has skyrocketed. It increased 105 percent from 1992 to 1995, climbing 33 percent from 1994 to 1995. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration in its annual survey confirmed General McCaffrey's data that drug use overall in America remained flat. But its findings that 10.9 percent of children ages 12 to 17 used drugs in the month preceding the survey, up from 8.2 percent in 1994 and 5.3 percent in 1992, were staggering.

The White House lacks the needed sense of outrage.

The Bush administration's drug czar, William Bennett, immediately jumped into the fray, accusing the Clinton administration of a "national disgrace."

Public policy, he said, is a "manifestation of attitude," and this administration has been "cavalier, unengaged and unconcerned about illegal drugs."

"I have never, never, never found any administration that's been so silent on this great challenge to the American people," he thundered.

Mr. Bennett is right and leads us to the heart of the policy problem: One major weapon the administration has not used is the moral.

Only last month, for instance, information came from congressional testimony that background investigations on White House employees had found that dozens of them had used drugs, some in recent years, including cocaine, crack and hallucinogens.

Furthermore, the Secret Service had rejected White House passes for an unspecified number of those employees because their drug use constituted a security risk, but the president allowed them to work anyway.

A White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, then compounded the disgrace when he cavalierly tossed off a remark that he, too, had "smoked a joint from time to time" in the 1970s. It was when General McCaffrey called him, telling him his remarks were "incomplete" because they contained no moral regret, that Mr. McCurry publicly apologized.

You see, the Reagan and Bush administrations' "War on Drugs" — with its "Just Say No" campaign and its stern, no-nonsense interdiction program — was working. But when Bill Clinton became president, he barely even mentioned drugs. In line with the administration's love of therapy, funds were shifted from interdiction to the treatment of hard-core addicts, and the drug office was cut to 25 staff members from 146.

Where is the moral outrage over what drugs are doing to America and to Americans? General McCaffrey has that sense of outrage and shows it, but the president and the rest of the White House do not. The unavoidable explanation is that they simply do not feel it.

Universal Press Syndicate.

The Popularity of Marijuana Isn't Clinton's Fault

By D. F. Musto

WASHINGTON — Since 1980 drug use by young people had been declining, reaching a low point in 1992, when only 5.3 percent of those 12 to 17 used drugs during the past month. According to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse released Tuesday by the secretary of health and human services, that figure has risen to almost 11 percent, with marijuana leading the way.

Bob Dole holds President Bill Clinton responsible for the rise in marijuana use by young people and blames him for a "message that drugs are okay or harmless fun." Mr. Dole called the results of this latest survey "nothing short of a national tragedy," and it is apparent that this reversal in the war on drugs will be a major theme in the presidential campaign.

The surprising rise of marijuana use among young people seems an issue ideally suited to pin upon the Clinton administration. Mr. Clinton's policy of what has been called "benign neglect," reducing by more than 75 percent the staff of the Office of National Drug Control Policy in 1993, and his choice of Joycelyn Elders for surgeon general, in which job she became famous for her doubts about drug laws, would seem appropriate targets of criticism.

A close examination of the worrisome trend, however, raises questions about the degree to which it may be Mr. Clinton's responsibility.

First, it did not begin during the Clinton administration. An emerging upswing in youthful marijuana use was detected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse's Community Epidemiology Network in 1992, before Mr. Clinton's election. Clearly Mr. Clinton's perceived lack of appropriate concern about drugs did not instigate the change in attitude among young people who now see marijuana use as less dangerous than did the age group a few years ago.

Second, the rise in consumption is not confined to illicit substances where Mr. Clinton's lethargy on the drug issue (until this election year) could be faulted. Since 1992, tobacco use among the young has been rising. Unlike the administration's drug efforts, the attack on tobacco has been increasing over the past three years from all quarters, including the White House. No slackening of effort can be blamed for the rising appeal of tobacco. The concurrent rise in marijuana and tobacco points to a fundamental change in youthful attitudes toward ingestion of substances that are widely condemned, whether legal or illegal.

Comparing the decline phase of the current drug epidemic — which began in the 1960s and peaked in the 1980s — with the decline earlier this century from its highest point, near 1900, brings to mind an observation. During the earlier epidemic, researchers lacked comprehensive surveys such as Monitoring the Future, the National Household Survey and the Drug Use Forecasting system that are so helpful now in following trends of drug use. Drug use back then might well have been marked by occasional, partial reversals that were difficult to describe accurately in the 1920s and '30s.

Finally, rising youthful marijuana use is not confined to the United States. Studies by the Addiction Research Foundation of Toronto reveal that in Ontario the rise in marijuana and tobacco has been almost identical in timing and size to the U.S. experience — an international phenomenon that cannot attributed to Mr. Clinton's anti-drug activity or lack thereof.

We are dealing with a larger shift in values and attitudes. If we react to this phenomenon by simply blaming a politician, even if he is the president, we will be ignoring a larger problem that has long-range implications for the nation's health and productivity.

The writer is a professor of child psychiatry and the history of medicine at the Yale School of Medicine. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

When 'Everybody' Is Speaking English, Something Is Lost

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—The war of the words is over. Since the 19th century, France has been fighting a rearguard action to preserve the international preeminence of its language and its linguistic purity. As the language of diplomacy, French had pride of place. But the mercantile language, English, took over as commerce bloomed.

Now, the wired computer has settled the issue. Computers may work in Japanese, Hindi, Arabic or Portuguese, but the Internet speaks English beyond any real possibility of challenge.

It may be a Pyrrhic victory. The disadvantages need to be considered as English-speakers flaunt their evident advantage. They can understand us. Does it matter if we're hard put to understand them? The answer is yes, if globalization is to mean more than trade and technology, as it must for a tolerable world.

It adds to the need for English-speakers to make the effort of seeking fluency in other tongues. As the British say, what you gain on the swings you lose on the roundabouts.

Language is not only a matter of words, but of the ideas, attitudes, feelings that come with them. There's a reason the French have to say *le weekend* and *le fair-play* if they want to be precise. *Fin de semaine* and *à jeux égaux* don't mean quite the same. English must resort to "chic" and "esprit de corps" because "elegant" and "team spirit" can't convey the right implications.

American English has a certain head start in imposing itself on the world, and not only because the United States became a world power. Many of the hurdles that students of other languages encounter are absent in American English.

Unlike French, which has a long-established national academy to man the barricades against intrusive foreign words and phrases — an unending, hopeless and eventually ridiculous attempt — American has no official judge.

A multicultural heritage and a desire for assimilation encourage speakers of American English to welcome exotic expressions if they are especially vivid, pertinent, flavorful. And there isn't any acknowledged "right" diction, accepted as superior in the way the British upper class did, provoking an irate George Bernard Shaw (an Irishman) to write Pygmalion.

When indigenous regional accents claim equal honor and respectability, a foreign accent isn't much of a handicap. There's no need to apologize for speaking English as a second language less than perfectly, as the French tend to make others using their language feel they ought to do. All that removes obstacles to the spread of English.

Within this homogenization there is room for variety, and that is an American specialty. It shows up most clearly in food. French cuisine comes from France and stays French wherever it goes, though often in degraded quality. The "American" food flooding the world is practically all imports, repackaged and re-exported on a much larger scale.

Pizza, hamburgers (from Hamburg), hot dogs (which used to be called weenies from wienerwurst, or Vienna sausages) and chop suey don't come from America, they just became somewhat Americanized passing through. Like words, they are absorbed with gusto into the culture.

That reflects a certain mindset. Some years ago, when Austrian terrorists were mounting a claim to retake the South Tyrol from Italy, an Austrian journalist complained on a German TV program of the humiliation imposed on children obliged at school to eat spaghetti instead of boiled potatoes with their schnitzel. The American on the program, I laughed, saying Americans try all kinds of dishes. "Of course, you Americans," he retorted indignantly, "you always side with the NATO country."

Openness is a plus. Dominance risks losing that openness, and the English-speakers will be the losers if their Internet victory leaves them mute in other languages. Ask a Western businessman negotiating with the Japanese. To him they are "inscrutable" because he hasn't learned their nuances, their assumptions.

The opportunities afforded by an English-wired world make it more important to plug into other habits of thought, which means learning other languages. It's all the more reason why, along with computer proficiency, children should be taught languages they don't think they need, since everybody else needs English. There is savor and wisdom to be gained from it, which the computer alone can't provide.

© Flora Lewis

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Vehicle Safety

LONDON — A considerable amount of interest has been taken in the inquest on Mrs. Bridget Driscoll, who was run down and killed by a motor car at the Crystal Palace. The general public still regards these vehicles as scientific curiosities. As their use on public highways has only just been legalized, the inquest on Mrs. Driscoll has rather ridiculously been taken as a sort of test of their safety.

1921: Tragic Crash

LONDON — A fleet of tugs and an army of divers are dragging the river at Hull to-day [Aug. 25] in a search for the victims of the crash of the world's largest airship, ZR-2, many of whom were imprisoned in the flaming cars which went to the bottom of the river. The tangled wreckage has so far yielded up the bodies of only 3 of the 46 men who perished in her. Salvage on a large scale will be impossible. The survivors' story of [the] accident makes it apparent that tragedy was no adverse stroke of chance, but the inevitable result of faulty construction.

1946: Familiar Greed

PARIS — Four weeks of bickering at the Peace Conference have at least proved one thing: After two World Wars and the atomic bomb, nations are still as greedy as ever for each other's territory. To observers who had hoped for a new deal in international relations based on One World principles, the spectacle of diplomats squabbling over the same old frontier and minority problems has been the most disillusioning aspect of the Paris parley. All told, nine petty territorial demands have thus far stalled the progress and strained the tempers of the Allied delegates.

هكذا من الأصل

LANGUAGE

Time for Plain Talk About Prof Talk

By Stephen G. Bloom and James L. Wunsch

NEW YORK — The New York University physicist Alan D. Sokal pulled off the academic caper of the year last spring when he published gibberish in the highly regarded academic journal Social Text.

The problem for the editors of Social Text was that they had no idea Sokal's paper was nonsense.

Of course, scholars haven't cornered the market on impenetrable lingo. Every profession has its own shoptalk — meant as much to inform insiders as to exclude outsiders. Just because you don't understand it doesn't mean the talk is *meaningless*.

For example, when one of us was a teenage shoe salesman, A, B, C, D and E widths were *alberts, bennies, charlies, davids* and *eddies. Cookies* were arch supports and a *jimmy* was a felt pad meant to make shoes tighter for an *Up* (a customer) you hoped wouldn't leave without buying. Thus, "Give me an 8 bennie with a cookie, and if that doesn't work, jimmy an 8½ charlie for the Up."

Scholars and professionals have always needed a language to distance themselves from ordinary workers. For centuries, they had what they needed in Latin, a dead language requiring so much study that anyone who could read and write it was, by definition, learned.

□

Outside the ivory tower, lawyers and doctors have clung mightily to Latin. When a hypochondriac shows up at the eminent Dr. Futter's office complaining of headaches, Futter does not say, "Take two aspirins and call me in the morning."

Instead, Futter advises the patient that he is suffering from "myocranial inversion, a condition that medical science can stabilize but not cure." The patient happily joins a myocranial invert support group and Futter goes on to fill an endowed university chair, edit a specialized medical journal and head the newly established Institute for Myocranial Inversion.

Professors should be so lucky. As Latin lost its hold among professors, many scrambled to find a substitute language. *Some professors fared better* than others. Sokal and his colleagues in the physical sciences possessed calculus and other mathematical systems even more impenetrable than Latin. This left other academics, especially those in the humanities, with a bad case of science envy. Thus Prof Talk was born.

Those who struggled the hardest were English professors. Obliged to teach students to write clearly, they often assigned Strunk & White's "Elements of Style," which explained:

'Give me an 8 bennie with a cookie, and if that doesn't work, jimmy an 8½ charlie for the Up.'

"Vigorous writing is concise. A sentence should contain no unnecessary words, a paragraph no unnecessary sentences. . . . Avoid fancy words. Do not be tempted by a 20-dollar word when there is a 10-center handy."

This was great advice for students, but not for professors, who needed to produce research sufficiently inscrutable as to appear learned. Today, some professors have so distanced themselves from Plain Talk that even an English professor at Cornell University, where William Strunk Jr. taught and E.B. White studied, can now write in the field's most distinguished journal, PMLA (Publications of the Modern Language Association of America):

"Quintilian's uncertainty whether irony is included in allegory turns on whether antiphrasis is a sport of irony or its radical essence. If antiphrasis is irony's essence, then all forms of irony must threaten from their place on the inside of allegory the existence of what allegory cannot help affirming . . . the logocentric plurality of its meanings, grounded in the material unity of its signs — in a word, polysemy."

While this sort of writing has been standard fare in scholarly journals for years, it was not until last summer in a national program for visiting scholars that we began hearing it as often as the spoken word.

Here are some Prof Talk snippets taken from our monthlong seminar, along with their Plain Talk translations:

PROF TALK: "Pornographicization transcends experiential values and hegemonic eroticization, which tends to masculinize and ambiguize boys into victims of false consciousness so they must privatize their pain.

PLAIN TALK: *"Gee, if only I could meet that girl in the bikini!"*

PROF TALK: "If we problematize, leveraging the empirical, and then deconstructualize without partialization so there is no slippage in valuational density, we will totalize a visual sighting, which will label us chronicity solutionists. If we fail, we ought to prepare for meta-disciplinary action."

PLAIN TALK: *"We're in deep trouble, and we better figure this out fast."*

PROF TALK: "His affect structure of disvalues makes for an essentialist assumption."

PLAIN TALK: *"That guy is a pain in the neck."*

PROF TALK: "Generalize the document."

PLAIN TALK: *"Make 25 copies and send them out."*

If you find this gobbledygook ridiculous, you're in good company. "Slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts," George Orwell wrote. And Prof Talk — unlike precise shoptalk — is as slovenly as it gets.

Sooner or later, Prof Talk will run its course. The applause for Sokal's prank is a good sign. Ultimately, the need to convey ideas effectively — the essence of good teaching and scholarship — should be counted on to triumph over babble, and to sustain honest thought and Plain Talk.

New York Times Service

Stephen G. Bloom teaches journalism at the University of Iowa and James L. Wunsch teaches history at Empire State College (SUNY). William Safire is on vacation.

BOOKS

THE SECRET WAR FOR THE UNION
The Untold Story of Military Intelligence in the Civil War

By Edwin C. Fishel. Illustrated. 734 pages. $35. Houghton Mifflin.

Reviewed by Gary W. Gallagher

HISTORIANS have given little attention to military intelligence during the Civil War. Much of what has been written on the subject repeats tales of Confederate women hiding dispatches from prowling Union agents or risking injury on the battlefield to warn Southern generals about unseen dangers.

Such figures as Rose O'Neal Greenhow and Belle Boyd, whose postwar writings shamelessly exaggerated their exploits, have unfortunately been credited with making major contributions. In a field as intensely studied as the Civil War, the relative absence of sound scholarship on intelligence constitutes a glaring deficiency.

Edwin C. Fishel's detailed examination of Union intelligence in the Virginia theater during 1861-1863 marks a significant step toward remedying this deficiency.

Fishel explores the various sources of information reaching army headquarters: cavalry reconnaissance, spies and scouts, interrogation of deserters, prisoners, Unionists and refugees.

"Throughout the war," Fishel states, "deserters were unequaled as sources of information on the enemy army's composition and organizational structure." Northern interrogators had to be vigilant, however, because Confederates used fake deserters to spread false information.

Fishel's meticulous research in published and manuscript materials produced some unexpected conclusions. Perhaps most surprising, he argues that federal armies were better served by intelligence than their Confederate counterparts.

Northern forces outperformed their rivals in the use of spies and scouts to infiltrate enemy ranks, in the interception of signal traffic and successful transmission of false messages, and in the deployment of observation balloons.

Robert E. Lee's failure to accord more attention to intelligence helps explain this phenomenon. Although skilled at employing cavalry and at planting "pseudo-deserters," Lee unwisely followed the example of his predecessor, Joseph E. Johnston, in not having "even a single staff officer devoted to intelligence work."

Lee also proved reluctant to rely on spies and lacked an efficient system for interrogating Union deserters and prisoners, with the result that he often knew less about the makeup of Union armies than Northern commanders did about his army.

Parts of the book will probably raise eyebrows. But this scarcely detracts from Fishel's achievement. His book breaks new ground and deserves to reach a wide audience.

Gary W. Gallagher, a professor of history at Penn State University and the author of "Lee the Soldier" and "Chancellorsville: The Battle and Its Aftermath," wrote this for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Seidman division of the Greater New York Bridge Association's double knockout team championships is for players with fewer than 1,500 master points.

The recent winners were Robert Stayman, John Boyer, Ellyn Plato, Eric Mock, Bob Factor and Ralph Tamlyn. The margin of victory, against a group led by John Galatti, was 16 imps.

The diagramed deal played a significant role. Boyer and Mock, as East and West, defended against a normal four-heart contract, reached after a weak two-bid opening by South. After an opening spade [illegible] it made little difference what South did. He put up [illegible]my's king, in the faint [illegible] that West had underlead [illegible]ce, and East won the trick. [illegible]ub shift was won in the [illegible]my, and South had to [illegible] a plan.

[illegible]he best move was to return a spade, planning a third-round ruff. That would have succeeded, but South attempted to draw trumps by leading dummy's queen. He felt happy when the king appeared and he won with the ace, but the contract was now unmakeable. After two trump winners, leaving West with the nine, he led the diamond jack. This collected another king, but again the fact that it was singleton was disastrous: West was able to ruff the second diamond, and the defense took two spade tricks for down one.

In the replay, North-South reached a serendipitous three no-trump from the North position. The players were on different wavelengths when South passed and then jumped to three hearts after a one-spade overcall of one diamond. Whether three no-trump by North is a better contract than four hearts by South is a close question, but it had no trouble here.

After a club lead, North won and led the heart queen, covered with the king and the ace. He then led the diamond jack and emerged with 12 tricks for a gain of 13 imps. It would be easy to construct an East-West layout in which four hearts would succeed and three no-trump would fail, and such a layout would have changed the result of the match.

NORTH
♠ K 9
♡ Q 4
◇ A Q 10 9 7 4 3
♣ A K

WEST
♠ Q 8 3
♡ 9 8 6 3
◇ K
♣ 6 5 4 3 2

EAST
♠ A J 5 4 2
♡ K
◇ 8 5 2
♣ Q J 10 8

SOUTH (D)
♠ 10 7 6
♡ A J 10 7 5 2
◇ J 6
♣ 9 7

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♡	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade three.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
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16 veland's e
17 ying marble
18 e stipulation
19 mbling Carol
20 rnett role
21 ohx with
22 ster
23 mberland R
24 cale
25 eal estate unit
26 Sly sound
28 Pharmacist's weight
29 Nitwit
32 Sign up
36 Opposer
37 Trounce
39 Edition
40 W.W. II gun
41 Downy duck
43 It grows from the neck
44 Bedevil
46 Neighbor of Belg
47 Lab culture
48 National Guard building
50 Three Rivers Stadium team
52 Lack
54 1169 erupter
55 Clean air grp.
58 Stallion's mate
60 Fish hawk
64 Greer Garson Oscar-winning role
67 Fixed fee
68 Church song
69 I came, Lat.
70 Soup pods
71 Parenthetical remark
72 A.C./D.C. power
73 Classmate

DOWN
1 Quarrel
2 Verdant
3 Indy 500's Luyendyk
4 Simon & Garfunkel hit
5 Picnic quaff
6 Bungle
7 Essence
8 Made clothes
9 1955 Oscar actress
10 Kind of salad
11 Head's opposite
12 time (never)
13 we forget"
19 Regarding
21 Russian space station
25 Popular Japanese beer
27 "Allegory on the banks of the Nile" speaker
28 Linguine, e.g.
29 Reply to a knock
30 TV soldiers of fortune, with "the"
31 Matisse subjects
33 Lake of the Ozarks' river
34 Kind of eclipse
35 Lechers' looks
38 Singer Midler
42 Empty talk
45 Loner
49 Give birth, as a sheep
51 U.S.N.A. grad
53 Beverly Hills' Rodeo
55 Madame Bovary
56 Partner of cons
57 Italian wine center
59 Daredevil Knievel
61 Autumn tool
62 French 101 verb
63 Vintage
65 Club
66 Okla.-to-Ky. direction

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 23

R	T	H	O		U	P	S			M	A	C		
O	R	E	S		N	R	A		A	D	A	I	R	
E	Y	E	S	H	A	D	O	W		Z	O	R	R	O
R	A	S		A	C	O	G		B	A	R	R	E	S
A	L	P	O		C	E	R	E	A	L		I	D	S
T	O	A	D		T	S	E	T	S	E		A	A	R
I	P	S	E			S	T	R	A	G	G	L	E	
N	E	S	T		A	T	S	E	A		R	E	E	F
G	R	A	S	S	I	E	R			A	L	T	E	
T	A	G		O	R	T	E	G	A		T	I	E	R
A	H	A		B	E	E	P	E	R		A	C	R	E
B	O	I	L	E	D		O	N	A	N		E	R	N
L	U	N	A	R		B	R	I	T	A	N	N	I	C
E	S	S	E	S		E	T	E		N	O	S	E	E
B	E	T			A	S	S		A	V	E	R	S	

Puzzle by Gregory E. Paul

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INTERNATIONAL

Fragile Burundi, 'Nation in Despair'

U.S. and Aid Groups Cite Fears of a Surge in Mass Killings

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A deep sense of foreboding and pessimism about the possibility of mass violence in the tiny African nation of Burundi has settled over Washington.

U.S. government officials, voluntary agencies and visiting Burundian politicians offered gloomy assessments and grim forecasts last week. But the rising level of anxiety did not produce concrete proposals for resolving Burundi's political crisis or for intervening if the already high level of killing should escalate.

Hundreds of Burundians, mostly unarmed civilians, are dying daily in a conflict between the army, led by officers of the minority Tutsi tribe, and insurgent militias of the majority Hutu. The human rights group Amnesty International reported last week that 6,000 persons have died since Major Pierre Buyoya seized power in a July 25 coup by the army.

"These violent actions, no matter who the victims are, undermine the fragile civil society that exists in Burundi," said a State Department spokesman, Glyn Davies.

Leaders of 14 charitable organizations and voluntary aid groups warned Wednesday in a letter to President Bill Clinton that "the ongoing genocidal violence in Burundi, already responsible for an estimated 150,000 deaths, could accelerate to catastrophic levels without any further advance warning."

They said a proposed intervention force under discussion at the United Nations for months would never come into existence "unless the United States is prepared to play a role consistent with its power and influence," including a commitment to provide not only logistical "support but modern equipment, training and financial backing."

Washington has said it would provide technical and military support for a standby intervention force. But the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, said last week only three countries had agreed to provide troops for a force he said should include 50,000 troops.

Citing intelligence reports, U.S. officials said the Tutsi-led army was preparing a nationwide campaign against armed Hutu insurgents, a campaign that could lead to large-scale killing of Hutu civilians. At the same time, these officials said, Hutu militias appear to have received a new infusion of weapons, including heavy mortars, that they are prepared to turn against the Tutsi-populated capital city, Bujumbura.

Members of a Burundian delegation who visited New York and Washington last week said there was little reason to believe the country could right itself because the level of hatred is so high and the sense of helplessness so profound.

Burundi is "like a truck that has fallen into a ditch," said former Prime Minister Adrien Sibomana. "It is a nation of people in despair."

Lillian Clark Is Dead at 70, Singer of the Big-Band Era

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lillian Clark, a singer who performed with many stars of the big-band era and helped preserve the work of her husband, the composer and arranger Sy Oliver, died here Tuesday of cancer. She was 70.

Ms. Clark appeared on Perry Como's television show in the 1950s and recorded with Count Basie, Ella Fitzgerald, Tommy Dorsey and Louis Armstrong. She was also one of the original Ray Charles Singers and sang with other groups, including the Ray Conniff Singers and the Norman Luboff Choir.

Merlyn Stuart Pitzele, 85, A Labor Union Specialist

NEW YORK (NYT) — Merlyn Stuart Pitzele, 85, a labor union specialist and onetime student radical who grew up to advise the Republicans Thomas E. Dewey and Dwight D. Eisenhower on labor issues during their respective campaigns for the presidency, died on Aug. 13 at home in Poughkeepsie, New York, of complications from a fall.

His speeches at industry meetings caught the attention of Mr. Dewey, who made him principal labor adviser when he campaigned for president in 1944 and 1948. Mr. Pitzele played a similar role in the Eisenhower campaigns of 1952 and 1956.

Inge Komers Broverman, 65, a psychologist known for her studies of persistent sexual stereotypes, died on Aug. 12 of cancer in Santa Barbara, California, where she was on the staff of the Fielding Institute.

James Saunders, 50, an American ballet dancer, fell 30 feet to his death from a flight of stairs during a performance at a museum in Cologne on Saturday, the police said. Born in Wilmington, Delaware, Mr. Saunders had been a dancer in Cologne since 1973.

Jordan Expels 3 at Iraqi Embassy And Presses Charge in Food Riots

Reuters

AMMAN — Jordan has stepped up its campaign of accusations that Iraq was involved in the kingdom's recent bread-price riots, its worst unrest in seven years.

It cited evidence gathered from people who had been arrested and were know for pro-Iraqi sympathies.

The allegations were made Saturday, a day after Jordan ordered two Iraqi diplomats and an administrator to leave for carrying out duties "incompatible with diplomatic norms."

Official sources identified the three Iraqis as Adel Ibrahim, the Iraqi press attaché; a first secretary, Khalid Rashid Misleh, and Abbas Ali Hassan, a embassy staff member.

Jordan's state-controlled newspapers ran headlines implicating Iraq in the unrest, which erupted Aug. 16, after the government removed subsidies on bread under radical economic reforms agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund.

The move allowed bread prices to nearly triple overnight.

But government attempts to link the rioting to foreign influence have been treated with derision by many politicians and those in the streets who attribute the protests to severe economic hardships and rising poverty and unemployment.

Security forces have arrested scores of leaders and members of the Jordanian Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party since trouble flared in the party's traditional bastion in the southern town of Kerak and spread to nearby towns before reaching Amman.

Which way are the markets moving?

Join the experts as they debate the trends

Dolder Grand Hotel, Zurich, September 16-17, 1996

After the enormous success of their previous investment conferences, International Fund Investment and the International Herald Tribune are convening their fifth global fund management conference at the Dolder Grand Hotel in Zurich on September 16-17.

Monday, September 16

FIXED-INCOME AND CURRENCY SESSION

The Global Markets

Axel-Günter Benkner, *Managing Director, DWS Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Wertpapiersparen mbH, Frankfurt am Main*
Kermit L. Schoenholtz, *Managing Director & Head of European Economic & Market Analysis, Salomon Brothers, London*

Debate: Will the Euro Be Beneficial For Europe's Investment Industry?

Stefan Collignon, *Director of Research, Association for the Monetary Union of Europe, Paris*
Howard Flight, *Joint Managing Director, Guinness Flight Global Asset Management Limited, London*
Philippa Malmgren, *European Foreign Exchange Strategist, Bankers Trust Company, London*
André Roelants, *Vice Chairman of the Executive Board, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Luxembourg*

Luncheon Address — Not The Junk Bond Market!

Robert J. Manning, *Vice President, Fixed-Income High Yield, Massachusetts Financial Services, Boston*

GLOBAL EQUITIES SESSION

Overview

Alan J. Albert, *Senior Managing Director, Merrill Lynch Global Asset Management Ltd., London*
Khalid Ghayur, *Chief Strategist and Head of Global Research, HSBC Asset Management, London*

U.S. Equities

Michael Katz, *Managing Director, Glenrock Asset Management, New York*
Donald F. Pitcher, *Senior Vice President, U.S. Emerging Growth Equities Management, Massachusetts Financial Services, Boston*

Japanese Equities

Nicholas Knight, *Head of Strategy, Deputy Managing Director, Nomura Research Institute Europe Ltd., London*

European Equities

Patricia Maxwell-Arnot, *Managing Director, European Equities, Credit Suisse Investment Management Limited, London*
Thierry Serero, *Portfolio Manager, Fidelity Investment Services Ltd., London*

Cocktail Reception

Hosted by Ziad Malek, *President, MFS International Ltd., Boston*

Tuesday, September 17

THE EMERGING MARKETS

Eastern Europe

Keynote Address

Ivan Kočárník, *Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister, Czech Republic*
Lajos Bokros, *Former Minister of Finance, Hungary*
Helmut Horvath, *Chief Executive Officer, BA-CA Investmentbank Austria AG, Vienna*
Pierre Daviron, *President/Chief Investment Officer, Oppenheimer Capital International, New York*
Sonja Kohn, *President, Euroraleur, New York*
Yves Kuhn, *Investment Manager, Pictet Asset Management, London*

Luncheon Address

Paul M. O'Donnell, *Managing Director, Bankers Trust Company, London*

The Other Regions

Global Emerging Markets Overview

Marc Faber, *Managing Director, Marc Faber Ltd., Hong Kong*

Emerging Market Fixed Income

Simon E. Nocera, *CIO, Emerging Markets, LGT Asset Management, San Francisco*

Latin America

Peter Gruber, *President, Globalvest Management Company, L.P. St. Thomas, USVI*

Asia

Henry Thornton, *Group Investment Director, Credit Lyonnais International Asset Management (HK) Limited, London*
Francis Tjia, *Executive Director, Income Partners Asset Management (Asia) Ltd., Hong Kong*

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Aug. 23

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS/FINANCE
MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1996

Each telephone with a seat.
swissair world's most refreshing airline.



Norman Y. Lono/The New York Times

Zig Ziglar, a star of the motivational circuit, delivering his message at a New Jersey conference.

Pitching Motivation, Successfully

By David J. Morrow
New York Times Service

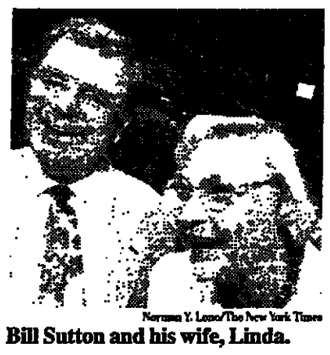
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Here's a riddle. What do Mario Cuomo, Larry King, Margaret Thatcher, Bonnie Blair, George Bush, Zig Ziglar and Charlton Heston have in common?

These and other celebrities from politics, sports, entertainment and business may appear to be odd bedfellows. But they are all linked together through the booming circuit of motivational speaking.

Long a cornerstone of American business life, such events used to be mostly quiet and uplifting evenings with Dale Carnegie ("How to Win Friends and Influence People") and Norman Vincent Peale ("The Power of Positive Thinking"), the mid-20th Century progenitors of the industry.

But now these seminars aimed at rousing sales representatives, entrepreneurs and executives to higher levels of business performance are fast becoming blockbuster events — complete with superstar speakers — that rival a good-sized trade show or business convention.

Today's hottest motivational mogul is Peter Lowe, a 37-year-old Canadian missionary's son whose upstart company — Peter Lowe International — has virtually every major speaking star on its marquee. Like P. T. Barnum, Mr. Lowe keeps his show on the road, often shuffling his star-studded lineup to freshen its appeal.



Norman Y. Lono/The New York Times

Bill Sutton and his wife, Linda.

Last week, Mr. Lowe's daylong event, Success 96, attracted 8,600 people at the Continental Airlines arena in New Jersey's Meadowlands sports complex as part of its 25-city national tour.

As with most blockbuster shows, there was something for everybody. Bonnie Blair, the Olympic gold medal-winning speed skater, challenged the audience to take greater career risks.

Dr. Ted Broer, author of "Eat, Drink and Be Healthy," issued a list of 10 deadly foods, which included caffeine, alcohol and processed luncheon meats. While most of the speakers seldom doled out specific business advice, at least one, Tom Hopkins, a sales trainer, rattled off a list of tips: For example, don't use the word "price" in the sales pitch.

Not only did the show offer more

See SPEAKERS, Page 13

Lloyd's Turns to Appeals Court To Reverse Rescue-Plan Delay

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lloyd's of London expects a federal appeals court to hear on Tuesday its appeal of a U.S. court order postponing the deadline for U.S. investors to accept its $4.8 billion recovery plan, Chairman David Rowland said Sunday.

Lloyd's filed the appeal with the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia, immediately after a District Court judge there ruled that the insurance market had used "managerial strong-arm tactics" in violating securities laws. The review will take place either before a three-judge panel or the full court of 15 judges, a Lloyd's spokesman said.

Unless it is overruled, Judge Robert Payne's preliminary injunction Friday gives the 2,700 U.S. investors until Oct. 30, instead of Wednesday, to decide whether to accept the reorganization plan, which would settle litigation between the market and various investors, forgive some of the investors' debt to Lloyd's and set up a reinsurance company to take on their pre-1993 liabilities.

Judge Payne found Lloyd's in violation of securities laws through its recruitment via the mail of American investors for the elaborate restructuring plan. A Nov. 4 trial was scheduled.

The judge also ordered Lloyd's to release financial records on the plan to the investors, known as "Names," by Sept. 30. He did not block U.S. investors from accepting the rescue plan if they wished to do so.

About 100 U.S. Names filed the lawsuit, contending that they needed financial documents to determine how much they stood to lose or gain under the plan.

But his 140-plus-page opinion said the possible harm American investors faced from accepting the plan "significantly outweighs any demonstrated harm to Lloyd's of complying with its obligations" under U.S. securities laws.

"Frankly, Lloyd's has stuck Names right between the proverbial rock and the hard place," Judge Payne wrote.

Failure of the settlement would leave Lloyd's insolvent, the insurance market has said.

To make its rescue plan work, Lloyd's is demanding two things from investors: more money and limits on future lawsuits. If some investors sign up and others keep fighting, the plan's success would depend on how much cash Lloyd's could raise from those who accept.

In an attempt to strike a balance with Lloyd's interests, Judge Payne said the insurance market "is entitled to as much latitude in continuing with its reconstruction and renewal plan" as long as its actions conformed to securities laws.

Mr. Rowland said 75 percent of Lloyd's 34,000 worldwide Names had accepted the plan. The insurance market said it would decide by Wednesday whether it had enough acceptances to assure the solvency of the reinsurance company that would be set up under the plan, the Lloyd's spokesman said.

"Those who continue to resist the plan will be pursued eventually to pay their losses, without any of the subsidies" provided for in the rescue plan, the Lloyd's spokesman said.

Lloyd's is trying to reorganize after losses of £8 billion ($12.42 billion) for the five years through 1992, mostly because of disaster, and U.S. pollution and asbestos claims. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Carlsberg-Tetley Bid Lifts Bass to Top U.K. Brewer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Bass PLC said Sunday that it was buying Allied Domecq PLC's 50 percent stake in the Carlsberg-Tetley brewing venture for £200 million ($310.5 million) in a bid to regain its No. 1 status among British brewers.

Bass plans to also combine its British brewing interests with those of the other Carlsberg-Tetley partner, Carlsberg AS of Denmark.

If approved by government regulators, the moves would give Bass about 35 percent of the British market.

Carlsberg-Tetley competes directly with Bass on several mainstream lager brands, and the consolidation would create significant overlaps in brewing.

Bass said Carlsberg would contribute £20 million in cash in return for a 20 percent stake in the enlarged business, which would be called Bass Brewers and be managed by Bass. Carlsberg will also pay Allied £5 million in return for the international rights to the Skol beer brand.

"Brewers continue to face a whole range of competitive pressures on wholesale volumes, prices and margins," said Sir Ian Prosser, chairman of Bass. "It is these pressures that are forcing consolidation."

Bass said the purchase would enhance its earnings in financial 1997, before an expected one-time charge of about £75 million. Combining the brewing operations will save the company £90 million a year in costs within three years, Sir Ian said. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

VW Raises Security After Spy Camera Is Dug Up at Track

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Volkswagen AG is beefing up security after discovering a hidden camera near a test track in central Germany that photographed four new models, a spokesman said over the weekend.

The photos were published in at least one auto magazine, which the spokesman declined to name.

Volkswagen found the hidden camera several weeks ago buried in a small mound outside a test track near Wolfsburg, where Volkswagen's headquarters are. The camera was triggered by an infrared light set off by a passing car, and the photographs apparently were automatically transmitted to an unknown location, the spokesman said.

Dollar's Surprising Softness Unsettles Traders

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The warning flags are fluttering over the foreign-exchange market.

The severity of the storm is as yet uncertain. But that a storm is approaching was signaled unmistakably last week when the dollar failed to maintain its takeoff on news that should have kept it soaring.

If an unexpectedly large cut in short-term German interest rates on Thursday cannot support the dollar, "what will support it?" asked Avinash Persaud, analyst at J. P. Morgan & Co. in London.

The dollar briefly touched a five-week high of 1.4963 Deutsche marks after the 0.3 percentage-point cut in the key money-market rate, but by week's end it was down to 1.4780 DM.

This disappointing performance leaves the dollar "vulnerable," said Paul Chertkow, analyst for Union Bank of Switzerland in London. "The risk is a move down against the mark as well as the yen."

The dollar's dismal performance could tempt the bears to test its downside, analysts say.

"Dollars may well be sold against the mark," he said, if speculators bet that the French government's budget proposals next month will fail to deliver cutbacks needed to keep plans for European monetary union on track.

Jim O'Neill of Goldman, Sachs & Co. in London said a more immediate concern was the *Tankan* quarterly report on the state of the Japanese economy, which is to be released Wednesday.

"I think the dollar peaked against the yen in early July when it hit 111.19 yen," he said. "If the Tankan report is stronger than expected, the yen could turn stronger, possibly trading at around 105." The dollar finished last week at 108.15 yen.

The dollar weakened sharply after the durable-goods orders report showed a sharp 1.6 percent rise in July. The data caused stock and bond prices to fall in anticipation that the Federal Reserve Board would be obliged to temper growth and raise interest rates. The prospect of higher interest rates would normally be expected to buoy the dollar.

But after the Fed decided to keep rates unchanged at its policy-making meeting last week, there is widespread uncertainty whether it will act at its next meeting, Sept. 24, or wait until after the Nov. 5 election and risk allowing inflation to ratchet higher.

Rather than bolster the dollar, a rate increase could weaken the currency, if resident and nonresident investors decided to sell U.S. stocks and move out of the currency. The market talk is that professional operators are taking positions against the dollar in anticipation of such investor moves.

"Disappointment over the dollar's performance could tempt the bears to probe the dollar's downside," said Neil MacKinnon at Citibank in London. But he added that any sustained pressure that threatened to push the dollar below 1.4500 DM "would probably trigger official intervention" by the Bundesbank and the Fed.

CYBERSCAPE

Rival for Internet Registrar

By David S. Hilzenrath
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The end may be at hand for the virtual monopoly that Network Solutions Inc. holds over the registration of Internet addresses, such as mtv.com or aol.com, which enable computer users to find their destinations in cyberspace.

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, which coordinates technical parameters for the global computer network, has decided to organize a competition for the right to operate new registries, Jon Postel, the organization's head, said late last week.

The group's aim is to create alternatives to the established categories of Internet addresses, called domains, which now include the extensions .com for businesses, .edu for universities and .org for nonprofit organizations.

Analysts said that could burst the bubble of speculation in Internet addresses, which have become such hot properties that they have been battled over in court and traded for tens of thousands of dollars.

Network Solutions, of Herndon, Virginia, has served as the exclusive clearinghouse for so-called "domains" in the .com, .edu, and .org categories, among others. Under an agreement with the federal government, Network Solutions last year began charging fees of $100 to register domains, like the "xyzcorp.com" portion of the "johndoexyzcorp.com" address.

The $100 covers two years of service; after that, Network Solutions charges an annual renewal fee of $50.

"Network Solutions basically has a monopoly, and it just seems it's a good idea to have competition — to use market forces to get low prices and good service," Mr. Postel said.

"Personally, I think they're doing a fine job in a hard business, but the perception in the community is there's no way of knowing whether or not it's a fair price, and there are a few people that are unhappy with the service," he added.

A Network Solutions spokeswoman refused to comment, saying she was unfamiliar with Mr. Postel's plans.

Mr. Postel said his group planned to work with the Internet Society and the Internet Engineering Task Force, other nongovernmental bodies that coordinate aspects of the Internet, to appoint a committee that will solicit applications and authorize new domain registries. Such registries could be open for business by the end of January, Mr. Postel said.

That could ease the pressure on many companies whose names already have been taken by others in the .com domain. But it also could trigger a massive scramble if companies and other organizations that already have Internet addresses rush to claim the same names in the new domains.

Mr. Postel's effort underscored the anarchic nature of the Internet, which is shaped by a multitude of corporate, academic and governmental actors rather than by one governmental authority.

■ Internet Decoder Plans for TV

Bertelsmann AG plans to unveil plans this week to allow access to the Internet on television sets through its Mediabox digital TV decoder, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Thomas Middelhoff, Bertelsmann board member for corporate development, will demonstrate the decoder at a news conference Monday in Hamburg. The Mediabox decoder converts digital signals to enable digitally compressed television programming to be viewed on television screens. The decoder will come equipped with a modem to allow Internet access.

Internet address: CyberScape@ihtlib.demon.co.uk

Taiwan Rate Cuts Seen

Bloomberg Business News

TAIPEI — Two Taiwan banks have said they would lower interest rates on loans and deposits after the central bank cut bank reserve requirements to stimulate economic growth, according to a weekend report in the Economic Daily News.

The E. Sun Bank and the Overseas Chinese Bank will reduce their base interest rates on loans by between 0.025 percentage point and 0.070 percentage point starting this week.

The Central Bank of China lowered Taiwan banks' reserve ratios Friday, the fifth such cut in 13 months, to bolster the economy.

The government last week reduced its forecast of growth in gross domestic product in 1996 to a six-year low of 5.89 percent.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Aug. 23

	$	£	DM	FF	Lira	Fl	BF	SF	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.462	2.391	1.121	0.3284	0.71*	—	5.445*	1.3868	1.5264*	1.2175	1.3225*
Brussels	30.62	47.625	20.595	6.83	2.0191*	18.325	—	29.445	0.2809	29.36	24.39*
Frankfurt	1.4884	2.3133	—	0.3302	0.9814*	0.8921	4.8766*	1.2043	1.3725*	1.0974	1.1842*
London (a)	1.5526	—	2.3077	7.0897	2.351.18	2.2877	47.529	1.8462	148.525	2.1269	194.99
Madrid	125.645	195.277	84.467	24.748	8.287	75.354	4.1917	104.322	115.822*	91.722	—
Milan	1,517.05*	2,358.50	1,018.75	298.58	—	910.30	49.525	1,257.50	14.015	1,106.90	12.078
New York (b)	—	1.5546*	1.478	5.85	1.5768.00	1.4566	30.44	1.372	108.15	1.3708	134.93
Paris	5.077	7.8905	3.4131	—	0.3367*	3.0449	0.1657	4.2154	4.6882*	2.7967	4.04*
Tokyo	108.40	168.09	72.71	21.33	8.716	64.87	3.5321	89.28	—	79.19	8.8524
Toronto	1.3689	2.1316	0.926	0.2711	0.0887*	0.8264	0.4581*	1.1474	1.2671*	—	1.096*
Zurich	1.2017	1.8676	0.8075	0.2367	0.0793*	0.7289	3.9257*	—	1.1091*	0.877	0.9568*
1 ECU	1.2006	0.834	1.505	4.5016	1.942.65	2.2353	39.2577	1.5427	138.918	1.754	168.922
1 SDR	1.4553	0.937	2.1675	7.2885	2.267.44	2.4266	44.6701	1.7562	157.608	1.995	182.886

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, and Zurich; fixings in other centers: Toronto rates of 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	237.91	Mex. peso	7.468	S. Afr. rand	4.5575
Australian $	1.266	Hong Kong $	7.734	N. Zealand $	1.4474	S. Kor. won	818.75
Austrian sch.	10.47	Hung. forint	154.57	Norw. krone	6.4584	Swed. krona	6.6071
Brazil real	1.0168	Indian rupee	35.75	Phil. peso	26.20	Taiwan $	27.51
Chinese yuan	8.3369	Indo. rupiah	2347.75	Polish zloty	2.75	Thai baht	25.29
Czech koruna	26.40	Irish £	0.6201	Port. escudo	153.02	Turkish lira	85798.0
Danish krone	5.7495	Israeli shek.	3.155	Russ. ruble	5316.0	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.392	Kuw dinar	0.2995	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	475.00
Fin. markka	4.5155	Malay. ring.	2.4944	Sing. $	1.4112		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5525	1.5523	1.5522	Japanese yen	107.94	107.49	107.05
Canadian dollar	1.3677	1.3661	1.3646	Swiss franc	1.2019	1.1987	1.1955
Deutsche mark	1.4853	1.4824	1.4796				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re BARNEY'S INC., et al., Debtors. — Chapter 11, Case No. 96 B 40113 through 96 B 40133 (JLG) (Jointly Administered)

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER FIXING LAST DAY TO FILE PROOFS OF CLAIM AGAINST DEBTORS

TO: ALL PERSONS AND ENTITIES WITH CLAIMS AGAINST ANY OF THE DEBTOR ENTITIES REFERENCED IN THIS NOTICE

PLEASE TAKE NOTE THAT the Honorable James L. Garrity, Jr., United States Bankruptcy Judge for the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Bankruptcy Court") has entered an order dated July 23, 1996 (the "Bar Order") requiring all persons and entities, including, without limitation, individuals, partnerships, joint ventures, corporations, estates, trusts and governmental units, EXCEPT THOSE PERSONS AND ENTITIES DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPHS A THROUGH D BELOW, that assert a Claim (as defined below) against any of the Debtors (Collectively, the "Debtors") set forth below which arose prior to January 10, 1996 to file a written proof of such claim with the Clerk of the Bankruptcy court for the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Clerk") which substantially conforms to the form approved by the Clerk or Official Form No. 10 either (i) by mailing the original proof of claim to the Clerk, (at the address set forth below), or (ii) by sending the original proof of claim via hand delivery or courier service to the Clerk so that it is actually received at the appropriate destination not later than 5:00 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Time) on or before September 16, 1996 (the "Bar Date"). Such proofs of claim will be deemed timely filed only when they are actually received by the Clerk on or before the Bar Date, which is the last day to file claims against the Debtors.

As used herein, the term "Claim" means (A) right to payment, whether or not such right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured.

Each Claim must specifically state the name of each Debtor against which such Claim is asserted and the case number of the Debtor against which such Claim is asserted, as set out at the end of this notice. Claims based on a foreign currency must convert such Claim to United States Dollars as of January 10, 1996 and state the applicable conversion rate. Except as set forth in the following sentence, if Claims are to be asserted against more than one of the Debtors ("Multiple Debtor Claims"), a separate original of each proof of claim must be filed in each case in which a Claim is asserted. Multiple Debtor Claims may not be filed in a single proof of claim, except that creditors asserting Claims based on (i) that certain Credit Agreement dated as of September 21, 1993 among Barney's, Inc., Barneys America, Inc., the guarantors named therein, the lenders named therein and Chemical Bank, as agent, in the aggregate principal amount of $120 million, (ii) that certain Purchase Agreement dated as of June 15, 1993 between Barney's Inc. and Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, among others, for the purchase of 7.18% Senior Notes due June 15, 2000 in the aggregate principal amount of $60 million or (iii) that certain Purchase Agreement dated as of April 15 1994 between Barney's Inc., and Federal Kemper Life Assurance Company, among others, for the purchase of 8.32% Senior Notes due June 15, 2000 in the aggregate principal amount of $40 million, shall (a) file the principal claim in the In re Barney's, Inc. case, Case No. 96 B 40113 and (b) file the guarantee claims (the "Guarantee Proof of Claim") only in the In re BNY Licensing Corp., case, Case No. 96 B 40116 provided, the Guarantee Proof of Claim contains a list of all the Debtor guarantors, in which case there is no need to file the Guarantee Proof of Claim in all the Debtor guarantor cases. Also, the Guarantee Proof of Claim need not supply supporting documentation provided the principal claim contains all supporting documentation

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT IF YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM AND FAIL TO DO SO IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED ABOVE, YOU WILL BE FOREVER BARRED FROM VOTING UPON, OR RECEIVING A DISTRIBUTION UNDER, ANY PLAN OR PLANS OF REORGANIZATION FOR ANY OF THE DEBTORS AND WILL BE FOREVER BARRED FROM ASSERTING ANY SUCH CLAIM AGAINST ANY OF THE DEBTORS OR THEIR SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS, EXCEPT THAT:

A. ANY PERSON OR ENTITY THAT HAS ALREADY PROPERLY FILED WITH THE CLERK A PROOF OF CLAIM AGAINST THE DEBTORS UTILIZING A CLAIM FORM WHICH SUBSTANTIALLY CONFORMS TO THE PROOF OF CLAIM OR OFFICIAL FORM NO. 10 NEED NOT FILE A DUPLICATE PROOF OF CLAIM.
B. ANY PERSON OR ENTITY (i) WHOSE CLAIM IS NOT LISTED AS "DISPUTED," "CONTINGENT," OR "UNLIQUIDATED" IN THE DEBTORS' SCHEDULES OF LIABILITIES PREVIOUSLY FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT (AS MAY BE AMENDED) AND (ii) THAT AGREES WITH THE CLASSIFICATION AND AMOUNT SET FORTH IN SUCH SCHEDULES NEED NOT FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM.
C. ANY CREDITOR WHOSE CLAIM IS ALLOWABLE UNDER SECTION 507 (a) (1) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE AS AN EXPENSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEBTORS' CHAPTER 11 CASES NEED NOT FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM
D. THE CLAIMS DESCRIBED IN ITEMS 1-3 BELOW ("EXCLUDED CLAIMS") ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THIS NOTICE OR THE BAR DATE ORDER AND THEREFORE ANY PERSON OR ENTITY THAT HAS AN EXCLUDED CLAIM NEED NOT FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM ON OR BEFORE THE BAR DATE FOR SUCH EXCLUDED CLAIM:

1. Any Debtor on account of any intercompany claim against another Debtor provided, however, that the listing of intercompany claims in the Debtors' Schedules shall be deemed for purposes of section 501 of the Bankruptcy code to be a proof of claim, notwithstanding, that such claims may be scheduled as "disputed," "contingent," or "unliquidated," provided, further, that the foregoing does not waive any right of any party in interest to object to the validity or amount of such intercompany claims;
2. Any non-Debtor subsidiary or affiliate on account of an intercompany claim against any Debtor, provided, however, that the listing of intercompany claims in the Debtors' Schedules shall be deemed for purposes of section 501 of the Bankruptcy Code to be a proof of claim, notwithstanding, that such claims may be scheduled as "disputed," "contingent," or "unliquidated," provided, further, that the foregoing does not waive any right of any party in interest to object to the validity or amount of such intercompany claims; and
3. Holders of claims allowed by an order of the court entered on or before the Bar Date.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT all persons and entities asserting a claim by reason of the rejection of executory contracts or unexpired leases or the issuance of certain taxes, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code Sections 502 (g) and 502 (i) are required to file a proof of claim within 30 days after the particular claim arises or by the Bar Date, whichever is later.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT in the event any Debtor amends its Schedules subsequent to the date hereof to reduce, reclassify or schedule as "contingent," "unliquidated," or "disputed," any claim, such Debtor shall give written notice of such amendment to the holder of the Claim affected thereby, which holder shall be afforded an extension of 30 days from the date on which such notice is given to file or amend a proof of claim, if necessary, or be forever barred from so doing.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT ALL PERSONS AND ENTITIES OTHER THAN THOSE DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPHS A, B, C AND D ABOVE MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM FOR ALL CLAIMS HELD BY SUCH CLAIMANT ON OR BEFORE THE SEPTEMBER 16, 1996 BAR DATE. SUCH PROOF OF CLAIM(S) MUST BE WRITTEN IN ENGLISH AND ANY AMOUNTS CLAIMED THEREIN MUST BE CONVERTED TO UNITED STATES DOLLARS AND CALCULATED AS OF JANUARY 10, 1996. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS SHALL RESULT IN THE HOLDERS OF SUCH CLAIMS BEING FOREVER BARRED FROM VOTING UPON OR RECEIVING ANY DISTRIBUTION OF CASH OR PROPERTY UNDER ANY PLAN OR PLANS OF REORGANIZATION FOR THE DEBTORS IN THESE CASES, OR FROM ANY SUCCESSOR TO OR ASSIGNS OF ANY DEBTOR.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT acts or omissions of the Debtors that occurred prior to the date of filing for relief under the Bankruptcy Code, including any Debtor's indemnity agreements, guarantees, or services provided to or by a Debtor, may give rise to claims against such Debtor notwithstanding the fact that such claims (or injuries on which they are based) may be contingent or may not have occurred, matured or become fixed or liquidated prior to such date. Therefore, any creditor having a claim or potential claim against a Debtor, no matter how remote or contingent, must file a proof of claim on or before the SEPTEMBER 16, 1996 BAR DATE, which is the last day to file Claims against any of the Debtors.

Each proof of claim form filed must conform substantially to Official Form No. 10 or to the proof of claim approved by this Court. A copy of which is on file at the Office of the Clerk of the Court and may also be obtained by telephoning Poorman-Douglas, the Official Claims Agent for these cases at (503) 293-5082. Proofs of claim must be filed either (a) by mailing each such proof of claim so that it is RECEIVED on or before September 16, 1996 to:

United States Bankruptcy Court
for the Southern District of New York
In re Barney's Inc., et al.
P.O. Box 3
Bowling Green Station
New York, New York 10274-0003

or (b) by sending your original proof of claim via hand delivery or courier service to the United States Bankruptcy Court, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004-1408 so that it is RECEIVED at the applicable destination on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on September 16, 1996.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT copies of the Debtors' Schedules are available for inspection at (i) the Office of the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, Alexander Hamilton Custom House, One Bowling Green, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10004-1408, between the hours of 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon and 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday, (ii) LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae, L.L.P., Attorneys for Debtors, 125 West 55th Street, New York, New York 10019, during regular business hours. In the event you have questions concerning the scheduled amount or the filing of your proof of claim, you may telephone Poorman-Douglas at (503) 293-5082 between the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time for assistance.

Dated: New York, New York
July 23, 1996

BY ORDER OF THE COURT
/s/ James L. Garrity, Jr.
Hon. James L. Garrity, Jr.
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

DEBTOR	TAX I.D. NO.	CASE NUMBER	DEBTOR	TAX I.D. NO.	CASE NUMBER
Barney's, Inc.	13-3943980	96 B 40113	Goderich Realty Corp.	13-3094998	96 B 40124
Barneys America, Inc.	13-3471324	96 B 40114	Madneer Corp.	13-3594457	96 B 40125
BNY Credit, Inc.	51-0334886	96 B 40115	Martinton Corp.	13-3048655	96 B 40126
BNY Licensing Corp.	22-3024177	96 B 40116	PFP Fashions, Inc.	13-3372985	96 B 40127
BNY Leasing, Inc.	51-0341939	96 B 40117	106 Seventh Avenue Property Corp.	13-3595737	96 B 40128
Basco All-American Sportswear Corp.	13-3040431	96 B 40118	Amjen Realty, Inc.	13-2916482	96 B 40129
Preen Realty, Inc.	13-2910927	96 B 40119	Chelsea Capital Corp.	13-3586554	96 B 40130
Prescredit Corp.	51-0334803	96 B 40120	Cheldenton Realty Corp.	13-3047720	96 B 40131
Pressmod Corp.	13-3590794	96 B 40121	Gaddesden Place Corp.	13-3048651	96 B 40132
Pressmod Corp.	13-3535638	96 B 40122	Reen Japan Corp.	13-3599631	96 B 40133
Preswil Realty Corp.	13-3534649	96 B 40123			

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

This Market Won't Be a Bull Until All the Riders Jump Aboard

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average is within one good day of setting a record, having wiped out nearly all of the sharp fall in prices that took place in early July. But the stock market is not nearly as healthy as that would indicate.

While the entire market never rises or falls in unison, the current recovery is unusual for its narrowness. It is being led by big, presumably safe companies, with investors nervous about rushing back into the speculative stocks that were so popular earlier this year.

That pattern indicates that investors remain much more concerned about recession than about the prospect of higher interest rates.

Bank stocks, which benefit from lower interest rates, are the stars. Consumer stocks — companies that sell to consumers year in and year out — have done much better than so-called cyclical stocks, which are more dependent on a vibrant economy for good earnings.

In the narrowness of the rebound, this market differs markedly from the pattern after the only two other significant downturns of the 1990s: the 1990 plunge that coincided with the beginning of that year's recession and the 1994 slide that began when Federal Reserve Board policymakers stunned Wall Street by raising interest rates. In both episodes, smaller stocks recovered at close to the same pace as blue chips.

Not this time. Through Friday's close, the Dow had regained well over 80 percent of what it lost in the plunge, and it stands just below the May peak. But the Nasdaq composite index has regained less than half of its loss.

The market on which a stock trades is, of course, less important than the nature of its business or the size and influence of the company.

In general, technology companies have made up only a fraction of what they lost. The Pacific Stock Exchange technology index is down 10 percent from its high, set in May, and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange index of semiconductor stocks is down nearly 20 percent from its 1996 high and a stunning 42 percent from its peak, set nearly a year ago.

But both Intel and Microsoft have set records this month, having more than recovered from their July dips.

One of the oldest technical indicators for the stock market is the Dow Theory, developed by Charles Dow, a founder of Dow Jones. It originally held that the economy could be deemed to be doing well only if the Dow industrials, which make the goods, were doing well, along with the Dow transports, which move the goods.

It was later turned into a market indicator, holding that a bull market was in place only if both indexes were gaining.

The Dow industrials, as noted, look very good. In fact, absent the latest tobacco-stock scare, that index could easily have already set a record. If Philip Morris Cos. had stayed where it was on Aug. 8, rather than dropping almost $19, the Dow industrials could have closed Friday near — or even above — the previous record of 5,778.00. Instead, the Dow closed at 5,722.74 Friday.

But the story of the transports is far different. That index has been damaged by weakness in the share prices of trucking and airline companies. The Dow transportation average has regained only about one-third of the ground it lost.

But it is in one-time market favorites that the carnage is clearest. Many technology stocks have come down so far that their highs seem hard to believe. Iomega Corp., a disk-drive maker, was down 72 percent from the high it set three months ago. The Chicago Board Options Exchange's index of casino stocks was down 26 percent from its June high.

To some extent this represents a decline in the willingness of investors to take risks. There was a brief period in July when mutual-fund investors took cash out of stock funds.

That has ended, but conservative funds are now getting the bulk of the incoming cash, in sharp contrast to earlier in the year, when the riskiest funds drew in the most cash.

So perhaps it should be no surprise that the kinds of stocks that conservative funds are most likely to buy are doing the best.

It is, of course, possible that the recovery will broaden. But until it happens, it will be too soon to announce that the bull market is alive and well, no matter how many records the Dow manages to break.

■ Politics and Smaller Stocks

Middle-sized and smaller-company stocks seem to do better under Democratic administraions, the Associated Press reported, citing a recent study by Liberty Financial, a Boston-based investment firm.

This survey found that the 100 smallest companies in the Standard & Poor's index of 500 big corporations have produced an average annual return of 17.2 percent during Democratic administrations since the end of the Depression. That compares with an average annual return of 10.2 percent during Republican administrations since 1937.

With the S&P overall, the differences are less compelling. Blue-chip and other large companies produced fairly steady results regardless of political tide.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Aug. 23. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Austrian Schilling					
228	Austria	6¼	05/31/06	98.6500	6.3400
British Pound					
177	Hanson Trust	10	04/18/06	108.7500	9.2000
223	Bank Austria Ag	6¾	12/15/98	100.3750	6.7200
240	Sweden	7	12/23/98	104.4061	6.7000
Canadian Dollar					
169	Canada	8¾	12/01/05	111.3144	7.8600
Danish Krone					
13	Denmark	8	03/15/06	105.2000	7.6000
28	Denmark	7	12/15/04	100.3600	6.9700
38	Denmark	7	11/10/24	87.9000	7.9600
40	Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.4300	8.3000
42	Denmark	9	11/15/00	111.2400	8.0900
51	Denmark	8	11/15/01	107.6600	7.4300
55	Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.6000	6.7600
59	Denmark	8	05/15/03	107.0000	7.4800
62	Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.5500	6.8300
73	Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.7600	5.9000
95	Denmark	6	11/15/02	98.5500	6.0900
113	Denmark	9	11/15/96	101.0000	8.9100
117	Denmark	7	11/15/07	97.2100	7.2000
160	Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	82.5500	7.2700
Deutsche Mark					
1	Germany	8¼	08/20/01	114.5300	7.6400
2	Germany	8	01/21/02	111.0600	7.2000
3	Germany	6¼	04/26/06	99.3750	6.2900
5	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	103.7200	6.6300
6	Germany	6	01/05/06	97.6475	6.1400
7	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	100.0417	5.1200
8	Germany	8½	02/20/01	112½	7.5600
9	Germany	6	02/16/06	97.6420	6.1400
10	Germany	6½	10/14/05	101.1700	6.4200
11	Germany	5¼	02/21/01	100.1100	5.2400
12	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	102.4340	5.6100
15	Germany	7¾	01/03/05	107.0500	6.8900
16	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	103.0667	5.7000
17	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	112.2200	7.3500
18	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	106.3533	6.7000
19	Germany	8	07/22/02	111.1033	7.2000
20	Germany	8¾	05/21/01	112.4100	7.4500
21	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	104.7300	6.5600
23	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	107.9533	6.9500
24	Treuhand	6¾	07/09/03	103.2850	6.4100
25	Germany	9	01/22/01	114.3200	7.8700
26	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	90.2943	6.9200
27	Germany	6½	07/15/03	102.6500	6.3300
29	Germany	7½	11/11/04	107.9500	6.9500
30	Germany	6¾	05/20/98	104.2800	6.1100
31	Germany Tbills	zero	01/17/97	98.7596	3.1300
33	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.3480	5.5600
35	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	107.1400	6.5300
36	Treuhand	7¾	12/02/02	107.7500	6.8400
39	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	103.4700	6.5200
41	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.8675	5.9000
43	Treuhand	6¾	07/01/99	104.7900	6.0800
45	Germany	9	10/20/00	113.9400	7.9000
46	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	109.7000	7.0600
48	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	102.7700	6.3200
49	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	104.2550	6.4700
52	Germany	8	09/22/97	104.6300	7.6500
57	Germany	6½	03/15/00	105.1314	6.1800
60	Germany	6⅞	05/20/99	104.4600	5.8600
61	Germany	5¾	08/20/97	102.1900	5.6300
63	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.2000	6.3600
65	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	103.5660	6.5200
67	Germany	6½	01/20/98	103.9000	6.3800
70	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.5300	5.9200
72	Germany	6	09/15/03	100.3025	5.9800
77	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.9600	5.1500
78	Gemein DL	6¼	08/21/06	98.0700	6.3700
79	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	104.5700	5.9800
81	Germany	7	12/22/97	104.2500	6.7100
82	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	100.7450	6.2000
83	Citibank Credit	3.3825	08/22/01	99.4200	3.4022
84	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	99.7975	6.0100
86	Germany	7	01/13/00	106.9475	6.5500
90	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.4500	5.1200
91	Germany	7½	10/20/97	104.3700	7.1900
92	Germany	6	06/20/16	90.3414	6.6400
94	Germany	8¾	01/20/97	101.9400	8.2200
96	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.0800	5.4600
99	Germany	8	03/20/97	102.5400	7.8000
100	Germany	8¼	07/21/97	104.2133	7.9200

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
101	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	104.0800	6.9700
104	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	105.7350	6.5000
105	Germany	8¼	07/20/00	112¾	7.7600
107	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	107.3000	6.7600
109	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	101.7500	4.9100
111	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	113.7100	7.8000
112	Germany	6⅞	05/20/97	102.1200	6.2400
114	Germany	5⅜	02/22/99	102.6525	5.2400
118	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.3500	5.5600
120	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	101.7560	4.9100
122	Germany	6⅞	08/14/98	104.3833	6.1100
125	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.1400	5.1400
134	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	105.9025	6.4900
135	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	106.5000	6.6900
136	Germany	6	02/20/98	103.1800	5.8200
138	Germany	6¾	05/02/03	103.3213	6.5300
142	Germany	3.1950	09/30/04	99.0100	zero
153	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	103.2700	5.5700
164	Germany	8¾	05/22/00	112.5500	7.7700
174	Germany	8½	08/21/00	111.9700	7.5900
176	Sweden	5⅜	07/02/01	99.2000	5.4200
193	Germany	6½	01/02/99	104.8550	6.2000
196	Germany	7¾	02/21/00	109.1000	7.1000
199	Germany	8½	08/20/96	99.4200	8.5500
203	Freist Bayern	6½	08/16/06	99.8000	6.5100
214	Depfa	5⅝	02/07/03	98.0200	5.7400
215	Germany	8½	09/20/96	100.3300	8.4700
216	Belgium Tbill	zero	09/19/96	99.1708	11.0500
230	Sweden Sr85tr1	6½	03/05/08	98.1000	6.6300
233	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.4800	6.0400
236	Depfa	5	02/22/01	98.6000	5.0710
239	Austria	6½	01/10/24	92.4000	7.0300
245	Germany	6¾	01/20/98	103.5400	6.1600
Dutch Guilder					
22	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.2700	5.9900
37	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	98.3400	6.1000
58	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	112.8500	7.3100
75	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	107.7500	6.9600
87	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	114.70	7.8500
89	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	114¼	7.6300
98	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	98.5000	5.8400
103	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	113.8000	7.9100
106	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.9000	6.9500
115	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.4000	6.5800
116	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	108.3500	6.9200
128	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	103.5500	6.5200
129	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	105.7000	6.3900
130	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	110⅜	7.4500
137	Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	108.4000	6.9200
139	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	105.4000	6.6400
151	Netherlands	7	05/15/99	106.5500	6.5700
157	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	106.5000	6.5700
163	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	103.7000	6.2700
166	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.6500	6.2100
171	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	114.1500	7.2300
178	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	115.8000	7.3400
179	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	112.9500	7.5300
190	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	110.40	7.0200
191	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	112.5500	7.3300
204	Netherlands	zero	10/31/96	98.8460	6.1500
210	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	114.3500	7.2100
235	Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	109.1000	7.1000
243	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	107.3500	6.7500
ECU					
69	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	99.8500	5.0100
88	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	100.8600	5.9500
93	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	104.6250	7.1700
102	France OAT	6	04/25/04	96.5000	6.2200
110	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	109.5000	7.5300
119	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	112¼	8.1300
124	UK Tbills	zero	11/14/96	99.0323	4.2600
149	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	112.3633	8.4500
181	France OAT	7	04/25/06	100.6250	6.9600
185	UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.3000	5.2300
188	France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	101.6600	7.3800
192	UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.1950	7.6800
208	France OAT	8½	03/15/02	110.20	7.7100
220	Italy	4¾	07/31/98	100.2000	4.5500
247	Credit Foncier	8¾	03/17/04	107.6250	7.7800
French Franc					
68	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.2800	5.6200
165	France OAT	8¼	02/27/04	112.9800	7.3000
182	France OAT SP	zero	04/25/23	13.5400	7.7800
195	France OAT	8½	04/25/03	114.0200	7.4500
206	France BTAN	8	05/12/98	106.0700	7.5400
237	France OAT	6¾	10/25/04	103.5500	6.5200
Italian Lira					
242	Italy	9½	02/01/06	100.7100	9.4300

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Japanese Yen					
140	World Bank	4½	06/20/00	109.8750	4.10
148	World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	113¾	4.19
150	Banque Paribas		08/20/03	100.00	
217	Fannie Mae 2		12/20/99	100.875	1.98
224	EIB	3.20	08/25/97	102.375	3.13
225	World Bank	4½	03/20/03	110⅞	4.06
238	Exim Bk Japan	4⅝	10/01/03	109.625	3.99
244	World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	114¼	4.58
249	Ford Motor Cred	2.65	04/25/01	98.9527	2.68
250	BkTok Cura Hdg	1.082	08/21/06	90.00	1.20
Spanish Peseta					
56	Spain	10.90	08/30/03	111.20	9.80
162	Spain	10.10	02/28/01	106.838	9.45
167	FondoTit Activ		01/04/02	101.056	
183	Spain	8.80	04/30/06	98.942	8.89
194	Spain	11.45	08/30/98	106.832	10.72
222	Spain	10.15	01/31/06	107.363	9.45
Swedish Krona					
74	Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.9133	10.0100
121	Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	110.5839	9.2700
126	Sweden	13	06/15/01	121.9800	10.6600
168	Sweden	6	02/09/05	87.6670	6.8400
172	Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	112.9500	9.0700
U.S. Dollar					
4	Argentina FRNL	6⅝	03/29/05	77.5000	8.1500
14	Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	68.6350	6.5600
32	Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	82.6200	7.8700
34	Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	54.5000	9.6300
44	Ven S. Dl Sn	6⅝	12/18/07	74.7500	8.8600
47	Brazil 910.0	6⅝	01/01/01	95.7500	6.9800
50	World Bank	6⅝	08/21/06	98.7500	6.7089
53	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	67.3800	9.2800
54	Brazil S.L.	6⅝	04/15/12	69.4400	9.4500
64	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	96.5000	11.9200
66	Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	71.7500	9.0600
71	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	67.3800	9.2800
76	KFW Intl Fin	6⅞	08/21/06	99.1250	6.9400
80	Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	37.5000	8.6700
85	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	49.8285	6.0200
97	Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	57.1319	8.7500
108	Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	64.5000	10.4700
123	Britain	6¾	07/19/01	100.8750	6.6900
127	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	91.2500	7.5300
131	Mexico		11/27/96	123.6217	
132	Mexico	7⅞	08/06/01	99.9000	7.7000
133	Italy B	zero	01/10/01	74.8750	6.8100
141	Bulgaria	6⅝	07/28/11	47.0516	14.2100
143	Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	95.2500	4.7200
144	Brazil S.L.	6⅝	04/15/09	75.5000	8.6900
145	Ecuador	6¼	02/28/25	59.4325	10.2000
146	Mexico D	6.4531	12/28/19	80.5600	8.0100
147	Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	64.5000	10.4700
152	Bulgaria	6⅝	07/28/24	51.5000	12.9900
154	Mexico A	6.3984	12/31/19	80.5600	7.9400
155	Mexico B	6.3906	12/31/19	80.5600	7.9300
156	ArgentinaU	5.4609	04/01/01	114½	4.7694
158	Argentina L	6⅝	03/31/23	68.0000	9.4700
159	Sweden	4½	03/24/99	95.8750	4.6900
161	Brazil Cbond S.L.	4½	04/15/14	63.0950	7.1300
170	World Bank	6⅝	07/21/05	97.2500	6.5600
173	ArgentRestr.40d	8.2000	08/15/99	99.2743	8.2599
175	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	56.6200	11.0400
180	Argentina	8⅝	12/20/03	85.8750	9.7500
184	Canada	6⅝	07/21/05	96.6250	6.6000
186	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	84.0000	8.6300
187	Poland	3¾	10/27/14	80.5097	4.6600
189	Venezuela S.A	6¾	03/18/07	76.2500	8.3600
197	Mexico	7.1016	03/30/08	98.2500	7.2300
198	Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	101.3750	9.6200
200	Mexico C	6.3516	12/31/19	80.5600	7.8800
201	Fannie Mae	5.3477	09/06/00	99.7100	5.3632
202	Ontario	6	02/21/06	92.6250	6.4800
205	Argentina	9¼	02/23/01	95.7500	9.6600
207	Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	33.3431	6.7500
209	Ven S.B Sn	6⅝	03/31/07	76.2500	8.5200
211	Arg globReReS	6⅝	03/29/05	76.9038	8.2100
212	Panama pdi	4	07/17/16	66.3407	6.0300
213	Ibm Credit	6¾	08/09/99	100.8750	6.6900
218	Britain	7¼	12/09/02	103.5000	7.0000
219	IADB	6⅛	03/08/06	95.0000	6.4500
221	CRA Veh 96401	7	07/17/06	99.8700	7.0100
226	BkNov Scot Uns	6¾	12/31/98	97.6045	6.7900
227	Caisse D'amort	zero	08/05/97	93.9829	6.7100
229	Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	52.7176	5.2200
231	World Bank	7⅝	01/19/23	104.1250	7.3200
232	Credit Local	6⅞	06/04/01	100.6250	6.8300
234	Boots InJersey	5.6400	08/15/97	100.0000	5.6400
241	Ford Cred Eu	zero	09/23/96	99.5273	5.2200
246	Canada M & H	6⅛	12/01/00	98.0000	6.2500
248	Rabobank Neth	6½	08/16/99	100.8750	6.4400

Emerging-Market Bonds Sow Fear

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Imagine the frustration of financial watchdogs: They observe problems in the making, but they have no power to prevent investors from engaging in practices likely to be detrimental to their financial well-being.

The only tool is a public warning. The latest is in the quarterly survey, International Banking and Financial Market Developments, to be issued Monday by that market's supervisor, the Bank for International Settlements.

The survey's admonition follows a report issued in May by the Group of 10, the financial committee of the world's leading industrialized countries. Investors "should not expect the international community to rescue them when the next sovereign liquidity crisis comes to a head," it said.

The report was an assessment of the nearly $50 billion official bailout of private investors, primarily U.S. mutual funds, when Mexico was unable to service its foreign currency debt in December 1994. That was the first debt crisis of a developing country to involve private investors since the early years of the century.

In the postwar years, only banks had been caught in such problems.

The worry about future crises snaring private investors is palpable in the BIS report, which said that borrowers among developing countries raised a record $20 billion, net of repayments, through the sale of international debt securities in the second quarter.

To put that figure in perspective, the net total for the first six months amounted to some $37 billion — well ahead of the *full-year* record of some $30 billion, set in 1994.

The ability to sell such volumes of debt, the study said, reflected "a more widespread search for higher returns by international investors" as well as the improved economic outlook in the developing countries after implementation of sound economic policies.

Nevertheless, the watchdog said the activity, which is dominated by borrowers from Latin America, "is not without risks." The report said a general loosening of credit-risk standards first observed in the syndicated bank loan market, where it has elicited repeated criticisms from the Bank of England, as having spread to the securities market.

The study said that borrowing was heavily concentrated. Argentina, Brazil and Mexico together accounted for 90 percent of the $91 billion of Latin American debt outstanding at the end of June.

China, South Korea and Thailand accounted for 71 percent of the $71 billion of Asian debt. Hungary accounted for 81 percent of the $18 billion of East European debt outstanding.

The report also observed sharp increases in the issuance of nondollar securities — notably in yen, Deutsche marks and Swiss francs, where borrowing costs were significantly below those for issuing in dollars.

The BIS is worried that in trying to save on interest payments, these borrowers have exposed themselves to considerable risk on exchange-rate movements.

As borrowers' high credit risk is likely to limit their access to the swap market, where nondollar obligations can be converted to dollar liabilities, "some borrowers could face potentially large liabilities should exchange rates move unfavorably," the report said. That is, a substantial decline in the value of the dollar could severely damage the borrowing countries' ability to service their foreign debt.

"There is no publicly available and consistent information on the extent to which the proceeds from developing country borrowings have been swapped."

BIS also noted that repayments on Latin American debt were scheduled to increase 50 percent next year, to about $12 billion and remain almost as high in 1998.

Asian repayments of some $5 billion will narrow next year, it said, but then double through the end of the decade.

German Banks Stymied

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — European economic convergence may keep Germany's banks from ever displacing Japanese banks as the top international lenders.

The latest quarterly survey from the Bank for International Settlements show Japanese banks still on top, with 25 percent of the market, but their lead continuing to narrow from a 1988 peak of 38 percent. But the rapid build-up in the presence of German banks, which have a 16 percent share of the market, compared with roughly 10 percent for French and U.S. banks, may shrivel if economic and monetary union and a common currency convert what is now cross-border activity into local-currency business.

German banks will nevertheless be the dominant players within Europe. The internationalization of the German financial system, the report said, reflected its role in recycling Germany's current-account surpluses of the 1980s and in satisfying foreign demand for Deutsche mark assets, as well as their strong capital position.

Bond Slide Expected to Slow Before Jobs Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The bond market's sharp setback, which last week sent yields back to where they were before a rally in early August, will probably slow this week, analysts said, in the absence of significant economic data.

Prices are likely to come under pressure as the Treasury offers $31.25 billion worth of two- and five-year notes to a slow market. But analysts and investors said the market was awaiting the release Sept. 6 of August U.S. unemployment figures.

The market's reassessment of economic growth, giving up on figures in July that showed moderation, is based on second-string data, analysts said, such as jobless claims and weekly sales surveys by chain stores. But it has left bonds reeling, with the benchmark 30-year Treasury's yield at 6.94 percent, up from 6.77 percent a week earlier.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"Next week and the first week of September probably will be sloppy as well," said Jim Bosland of Bank of Boston.

Hugh Whelan of Aeltus Investment Management said there was "a good chance" the Federal Reserve Board might raise interest rates in September if the August employment data showed a healthy payrolls gain and, most importantly, a jump in average hourly earnings.

Minutes from their July meeting, released Friday, showed Fed policymakers were split in deciding to keep the federal funds rate at 5.25 percent. But they agreed to raise rates if inflation accelerated. *(KRF/Global, Bloomberg)*

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Aug. 26-30

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Tokyo:** "Prospects for the 21st Century" in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Industrial Property Rights Symposium hosted by Japanese Patent Office. Wednesday and Thursday. **Earnings expected:** Foster's Brewing Group Ltd.	**Kiev:** The National Bank approves the final mechanism for introducing the hryvna currency. **Earnings expected:** Svenska Handelsbanken AB; Tele Danmark AS, J. Lauritzen Holding AS	**Montreal:** Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum conference on mining development in Canada. Wednesday. **San Francisco:** Windows NT Intranet Solutions conference and trade show. Monday to Thursday.
Monday Aug. 26	**Taipei:** July money-supply growth; July foreign exchange reserves. **Tokyo:** July chain-store sales: July crude oil imports. **Wellington:** July overseas trade.	**Prague:** Czech Statistical Office releases July foreign trade figures. **Earnings expected:** Lufthansa AG, Gencor Ltd., NKT Holding A/S	**Buenos Aires:** Estimates for July industrial production. **Washington:** National Association of Realtors reports existing home sales for July. **Earnings expected:** ADC Telecommunications
Tuesday Aug. 27	**Sydney:** June quarter balance of payment figures. **Taipei:** July leading indicators report. **Tokyo:** July corporate service price index.	**Brussels:** Mobistar, a new mobile phone company offering competition to Belgacom Mobile, begins operations. **Copenhagen:** Ministry of Finance presents the government's 1997 budget proposal.	**Mexico City:** Foreign-reserve levels. **New York:** Johnson Redbook releases weekly survey of total sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores; Conference Board releases consumer confidence for August.
Wednesday Aug. 28	**Sydney:** June quarter foreign debt figures. **Tokyo:** Quarterly "Tankan" survey of business sentiment. **Wellington:** Producer prices in the April-June quarter.	**Moscow:** Deadline for Russia's creditors in the London Club to sign and return an agreement restructuring Russia's debt of $25.5 billion in principal and $7 billion in unpaid interest. **Paris:** June industrial production.	**Ottawa:** July industrial products price index and July raw materials price index. **Sao Paulo:** Inflation rate for the 30 days ended Aug. 23. **Washington:** Weekly mortgage applications.
Thursday Aug. 29	**Sydney:** July current-account data. **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan holds press conference to discuss quarterly "Tankan" survey. **Wellington:** Reserve Bank of New Zealand auctions government bonds.	**Brussels:** August consumer price index. **Earnings expected:** Daimler-Benz AG, Fortis AG, Ladbroke Group PLC, Rolls-Royce PLC, Svenska Cellulosa AB	**Washington:** Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; second-quarter estimate of economic growth; July new home sales. **Earnings expected:** Regis Corp.
Friday Aug. 30	**Tokyo:** Takefuji Corp. lists on Japan's over-the-counter exchange. **Manila:** Mines and Geosciences Bureau holds public hearing on proposed amendments to the Philippine Mining Act of 1995. **Earnings expected:** Donaghys Ltd.	**London:** Full monetary statistics for July. **Paris:** June trade balance figures; July unemployment data.	**Washington:** July personal income spending; July factory orders. **Ottawa:** Second-quarter economic and financial accounts; second-quarter balance of international payments and June real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Paul Floren

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Hyundai	$100	1998	0.40	100.00	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (LTCB Asia.)
Venantius	$300	1999	⅛	99.956	—	Under 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Lehman Brothers.)
AKB Privat & Handelsbank	DM250	2001	0.15	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Bayerische Landesbank.)
Kookmin Bank	DM150	1999	0.30	100.08	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Coventry Building Society	£100	2001	1/16	99.91	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations £10,000. (HSBC Markets.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banco Bradesco	$100	1997	7.275	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (ING Barings.)
Canada	$1,000	2006	6¾	99.113	98.89	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Morgan Stanley.)
Denmark	$200	1999	6¾	101.1875	99.70	Reoffered at 100. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅜%. (Nikko Europe.)
Sweden	$100	1998	5½	99½	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (LTCB Int'l.)
DSL Finance	DM300	2001	5⅜	101.49	99.80	Reoffered at 99.74. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Nederlandse Gasunie	DM200	2001	5¼	101.65	—	Reoffered at 99.905. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (SBC Warburg.)
Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank	DM250	2000	5.065	101.305	—	Reoffered at 99.78. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (ABN AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Oesterreichische Investitionskredit	DM200	2001	5½	101.969	99.60	Reoffered at 99.469. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
General Motors Acceptance Corp.	FF1,000	2002	6⅛	101.075	100.65	Reoffered at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 1 ⅞%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5,722.74	5,689.45	+0.59
DJ Util.	217.16	216.18	+0.45
DJ Trans.	2,061.90	499.18	+0.47
S & P 100	645.11	644.50	+0.09
S & P 500	667.03	665.21	+0.27
S & P Ind	791.16	785.17	+0.76
NYSE Cp	357.23	355.96	+0.36
Japan			
Nikkei 225	21,228.80	20,834.00	+1.89
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,907.50	3,872.90	+0.89
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5193.00	5,089.18	+2.04
France			
CAC 40	2020.82	2,029.51	−0.43
Germany			
DAX	2,020.82	2,548.36	−0.43
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	11,424.64	11,175.98	+2.22
World			
MSCIP	775.175	765.735	+1.23

World Index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Aug. 23	Aug. 16
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5⅜	5.00
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.42	0.45
3-month interbank	0.63	0.67
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	5¾	6.00
3-month interbank	5¾	5 9/16
France		
Intervention rate	3.35	3.55
Call money	3½	3 9/16
3-month interbank	3¾	3 11/16
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.13	3.35
3-month interbank	3.20	3.34

Gold	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	387.50	386.20	+0.34

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Aug. 23	Aug. 16	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	7.01	7.00	7.28	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.46	6.59	6.81	5.61
U.S. $, short term	6.13	6.18	6.48	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.42	7.42	7.88	6.99
French francs	5.63	5.67	6.38	5.63
Italian lire	8.79	8.81	10.45	8.58
Danish kroner	6.13	6.21	6.51	5.95
Swedish kronor	6.58	6.61	8.55	6.58
ECUs, long term	6.72	6.74	7.50	6.71
ECUs, mdm term	5.83	5.88	6.56	5.83
Can. $	6.87	6.94	7.41	6.56
Aus. $	7.82	7.97	9.04	7.81
N.Z. $	8.32	8.35	9.37	7.04
Yen	2.65	2.66	2.78	2.28

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales Aug. 22

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	142.0	26.0	1,844.0	1,330.4
Convert.	0	0	0	184.9
FRNs	332.6	735.1	871.6	418.3
ECP	10,807.6	5,890.3	8,344.8	6,799.4
Total	11,282.2	6,651.4	11,060.4	10,397.1

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	14,122.0	14,727.2	45,086.0	21,638.4
Convert.	536.3	385.1	2,082.3	1,121.7
FRNs	10,012.4	4,497.5	45,839.0	6,830.1
ECP	11,425.6	8,507.5	16,615.8	27,111.5
Total	36,096.3	28,117.3	109,623.1	56,701.7

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates Aug. 23

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅜	5⅝	5⅞
Deutsche mark	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Pound sterling	5⅝	5¾	5 15/16
French franc	3⅛	3 11/16	3 13/16
ECU	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Yen	½	9/16	9/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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Japanese Firms Offer Foreigners Jobs for Life

By Miki Tanikawa
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a quiet change of culture, more Japanese companies have been extending to their foreign workers the special status of lifetime employment, which for the most part had been the exclusive right of Japanese-born employees for at least 30 years.

Media companies such as Yomiuri Shimbun and giant corporations, including Mitsubishi Corp, Nissho Iwai Corp. and Mitsui & Co. Ltd., are all adding foreigners to their permanent ranks.

"It's nice to know that I have my job next year and the year after that," said Joshua Adelstein, 27, an American reporter at Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's largest-circulation newspaper.

Employment analysts say Japanese companies have begun to embrace foreign workers as the companies increase operations overseas and realize they need the skills and perspective of the foreigners to compete better around the world.

Last year, the number of foreigners holding working visas was about 88,000, up from 30,000 in 1986, the Justice Ministry said.

"As firms shift their operations overseas more, realization spreads that they must secure and deploy talents regardless of the citizenship," said Takanori Matsuura, a professor at Tama University specializing in corporate recruitment.

In the 1970s, Sony Corp. was a pioneer in having foreigners become lifetime employees. One of the first to obtain the status, an American, retired from Sony last year.

"We draw 80 percent of our revenue from our operations abroad, so it was a natural direction for us to follow," said Kazushi Anbe, manager of the overseas human resources division at Sony.

Yasuhiko Fujiki, director of recruitment at Orix Corp., a leasing company, has found many good international job candidates at Japanese universities. Last year, for the first time, the company offered lifetime positions to six foreign workers.

The new corporate attitudes also reflect an increasing mobility in Japan's work force. Young workers, for example, have been willing to walk away from their first jobs to seek better opportunities.

Recent layoffs, during an economic downturn, have shown that many jobs are no longer guaranteed. Still, the goal of winning lifetime status is significant for foreigners, analysts said, because it can give them increased opportunities for promotions.

Of course, not all foreign workers want to spend their lives with one company.

Irene Kuge, 27, a Japanese-American, joined Toyota Motor Corp. after graduating from UCLA in 1992. Two years later, Toyota made it clear that she had a lifetime job.

Although Ms. Kuge said she liked the security, she and many foreign coworkers do not know whether they will remain with the company.

"It's not a huge consideration because most of us don't know if we want to stay for life, and if we do, what will our opportunities in the company be?" she said.

Just Buy the Market? You Can Go Wrong

By Carole Gould
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There are plenty of reasons to own a fund that tracks the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index, and they may have seemed particularly compelling in recent years.

Just buy the market, proponents say, and after 10 years you will beat 70 percent of managed mutual funds and have fewer fund distributions to cope with. How can you go wrong?

You can go wrong if your index fund pays too much for the stocks, says Jack Bowers, who edits Fidelity Monitor, an independent newsletter in Rocklin, California, which follows Fidelity funds.

The S&P 500 may be too expensive, Mr. Bowers says. He cites the theory that a stock is overpriced if its price-to-earnings ratio is a higher number than its percentage of long-term earnings growth.

The S&P 500's price-to-earnings ratio is more than 19, well above its 10-year earnings growth of about 9 percent. There are, in fact, many expensive stocks in the index's top 25, including Coca-Cola Co., Microsoft Corp. and Merck & Co. Their valuations are a result of too much money chasing the index stocks, he wrote in the July issue of his newsletter.

The premiums are not justified, he said, and at some point, the market will recognize that many midcap, smallcap and foreign companies offer better values. Mr. Bowers said that the S&P 500 could be on the verge of a long dry spell, compared with other market segments.

Here is his prediction: Japan and Europe, which have been struggling with increases in unemployment and stalled deregulation, will succeed in their current campaigns to revive their economies through deficit spending and low interest rates.

Then their government debt will get out of hand, as it did in the United States in the mid-1980s. As world financial markets react, the dollar will rise against the Deutsche mark and the yen. Foreign revenue will fall for companies doing business overseas, putting earnings pressure on many large multinational companies in the S&P.

Eventually, he said, disenchanted

INVESTING

indexers will move back to actively managed funds, as most begin to beat the index.

To avoid the current pitfall of paying too much for an index fund, Mr. Bowers recommended going with actively managed funds that use a value approach to picking index stocks, sidestepping the more expensive ones.

Ten years ago, it was difficult to find basic mutual-fund performance data. Now most newspapers devote many pages to performance statistics; magazines cover mutual funds; and portfolio managers appear on television.

Still, much of the basic information shareholders must use for investment decisions is "hopelessly old," said Amy C. Arnott, editor of Morningstar Mutual Funds.

The Securities and Exchange Commission forces funds to disclose portfolio information only twice a year, and few funds do more than that.

Ms. Arnott said that improvements in technology had made the costs of providing updated portfolio information much smaller.

New Management at Dreyfus After Chief Quits

By Edward Wyatt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Howard Stein, who in 26 years as the chairman and chief executive of Dreyfus Corp. oversaw the growth of one of the biggest U.S. mutual-fund companies, has said he would resign, effective Saturday.

Keith Smith, a vice chairman of Mellon Bank Corp., Dreyfus' parent, will take over as chairman of Dreyfus. Christopher Condron, president and chief operating officer of Dreyfus, will succeed Mr. Stein as chief executive.

Mr. Stein, 69, declined to comment on his resignation, which was announced Thursday.

Mr. Stein is widely considered one of the fathers of the mutual-fund industry and is best known for the 1974 introduction of the first no-load money-market fund, the Dreyfus Liquid Assets fund. At that time, all of the company's other funds, and most of those in the industry, charged investors an upfront sales fee, or load.

The innovative new fund attracted more than $700 million in less than a year.

But a decade later, Dreyfus began to lose ground quickly to competitors in the fast-changing industry, said Sheldon Jacobs, publisher of The No-Load Fund Investor newsletter. "They never developed an equity presence in the midst of the greatest equity boom ever seen," he said.

Dreyfus always offered equity funds, and the flagship Dreyfus fund was one of the best performers of the late 1950s and 1960s. But under Mr. Stein in the 1980s, the Dreyfus fund maintained a bearish stance even as stock prices continuously rose. Mr. Stein stepped down as manager of the Dreyfus fund in 1990.

Soros Sees Unrest Over EMU

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Plans for European economic and monetary union are flawed, the international fund manager George Soros has said, and while they will succeed, high unemployment in the region may trigger a revolt, notably in France.

In an article in a U.S. journal "Foreign Affairs," the investor also called for a speedy integration in the European Union of countries from Central and Eastern Europe.

The EU must reform its bureaucratic ways and give wide powers to a "Constitutional Assembly" that would overcome individual governments' resistance to change, he wrote.

Europe needs a common currency, but the methods it is using to get one may backfire, he said.

"Six months ago, I would have bet that the introduction of the single currency would be delayed and perhaps deferred indefinitely," he wrote. "I am now willing to bet it will take place on time, even if the convergence criteria have to be modified." EU members that want to adopt the Euro must meet standards on inflation and public finances.

"In all likelihood, the Euro will be introduced in 1999 as specified in the timetable, for the simple reason that Kohl is determined to introduce it and has the political ability to make it happen," Mr. Soros wrote, referring to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany.

"But this creates a dangerous situation. People will direct all their anger and resentment over unemployment at the single currency. There may well be a political revolt — particularly in France, notorious for such rebellions — and it would take a nationalistic, anti-European direction."

SPEAKERS: *Seminars Put a Positive Spin on Life*

Continued from Page 11

speakers to entertain and dole out advice than the old one-man seminars, it also brought together a large audience that made it easy to network.

"It may seem odd to talk about family and health and things like that, but I'm glad to hear it," said Bill Sutton, who owns a limousine service with his wife, Linda, in Manasquan, New Jersey. "It all impacts your business. With the advice we've gotten, we can better deal with our employees and clients."

Though Mr. Lowe's seminars may be larger than Mr. Peale's, the principle is largely the same. People want to feel better about themselves, from how they perform in their jobs to how happy they are in their marriages.

"What we really try to do is stress the power of positive thinking and how they can apply that to their personal and business lives," Mr. Lowe said. "How can I be happier in my marriage? How can I make more sales this month? And then I try to include a spiritual component, so that the message is well-rounded."

Others have tried to conduct blockbuster seminars and failed, largely because of the cost.

After renting an arena and buying full-page ads in national newspapers, Mr. Lowe pays his celebrities, former politicians, sports figures and business cheerleaders $10,000 to $60,000 per engagement.

Typical of motivational meetings like these, catchy slogans filled the air at the New Jersey arena.

"Winners don't give up," Mr. Lowe said, "they get up."

"Success doesn't come overnight, it comes over time," said Zig Ziglar, perhaps the best-known pure motivational speaker of the day.

Tales of overcoming adversity were a popular theme here. Mr. Ziglar described how, in the early 1950s, he was so financially strapped while working as a cookware salesman that his car was repossessed and his electricity was turned off.

Dennis Byrd, the former New York Jets defensive end who was temporarily paralyzed by an injury in a football game, said he had been too poor to pay for college. He told the seminar how he had set up a pole in his backyard to practice blocking so that he could eventually land a college football scholarship.

Mr. Byrd, who received two standing ovations, was the star of the day.

After his injury, Mr. Byrd struggled to regain the use of his arms and legs. He said he had asked his hospital nurse to put two words — "I can't" and "Never" — on note cards at the bottom of his bed so he could always see them as motivation to recover. He now walks with only a slight limp.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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1) Comisión Zona Franca Santafesina: San Martín 1378 - Villa Constitución, Province of Santa Fe, Argentina. Tel.: 54 461 71876 (from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

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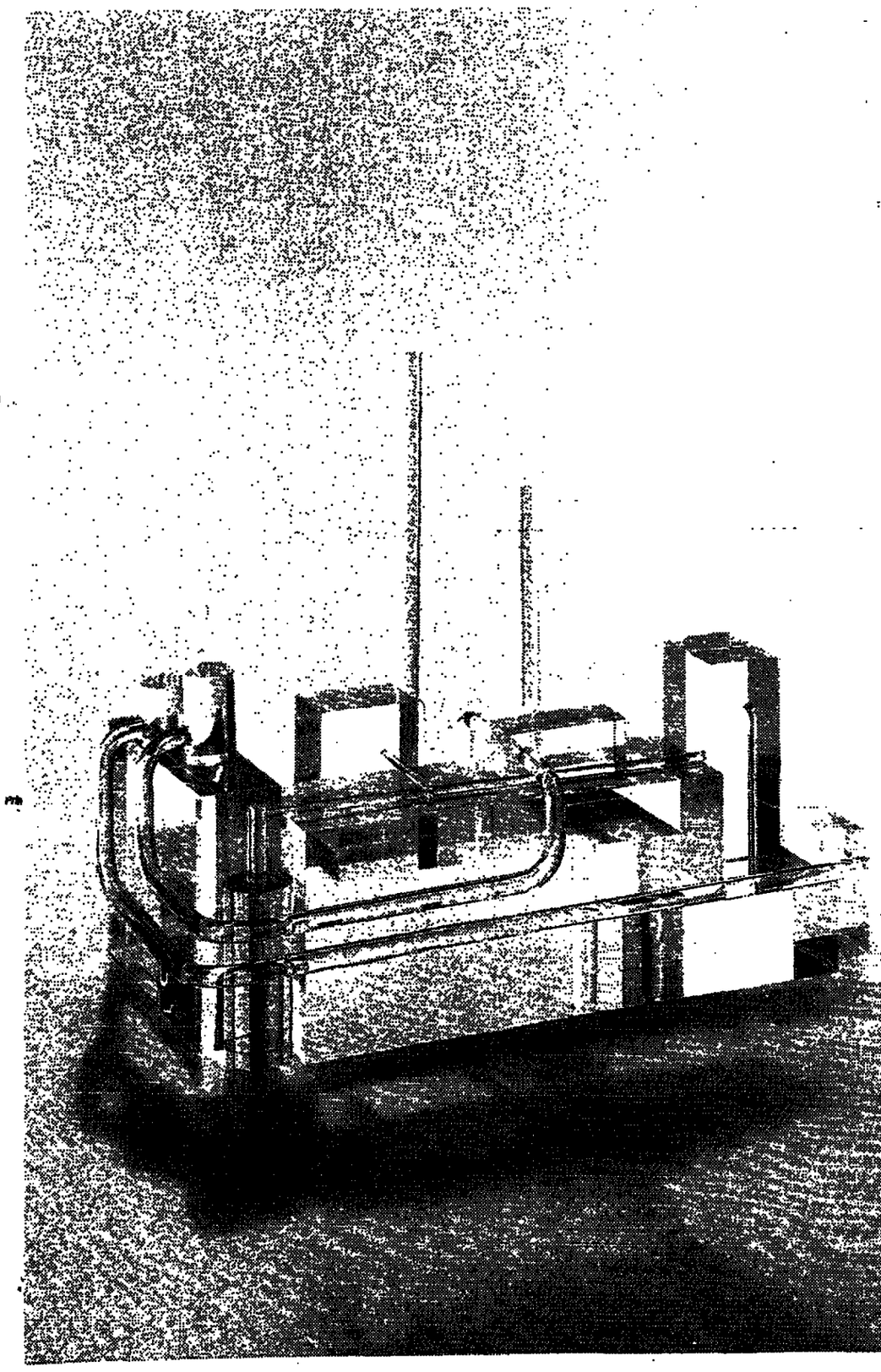
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A policy of frank and honest communication is part of our responsibility towards society. Judge for yourself. Our Environmental Report is available on request: Degussa Corporate Communications, 60287 Frankfurt.

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DOWN TO EARTH SOLUTIONS

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Aug. 23

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge

Continued on Page 15

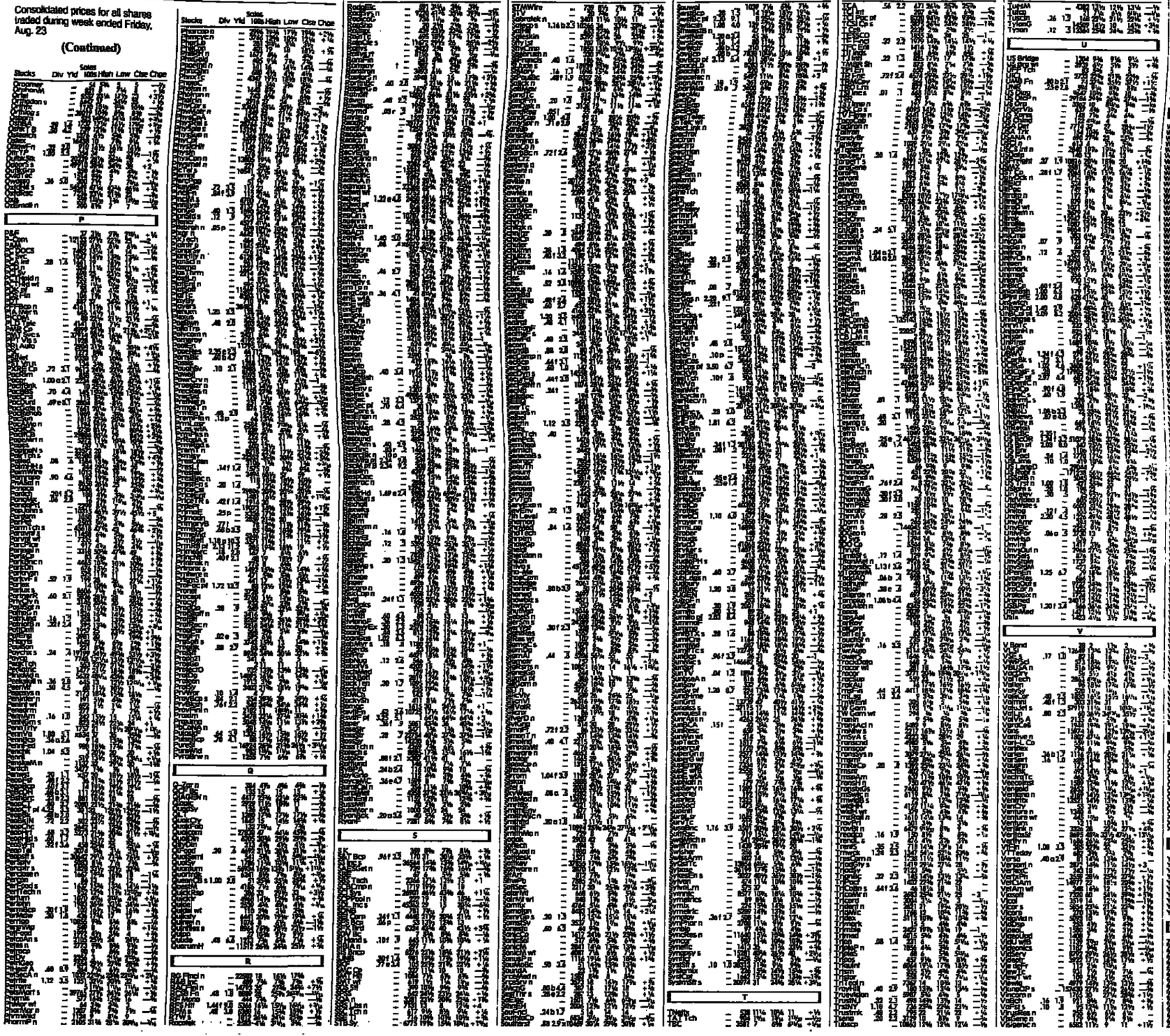
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Aug. 23

(Continued)



DENNIS THE MENACE



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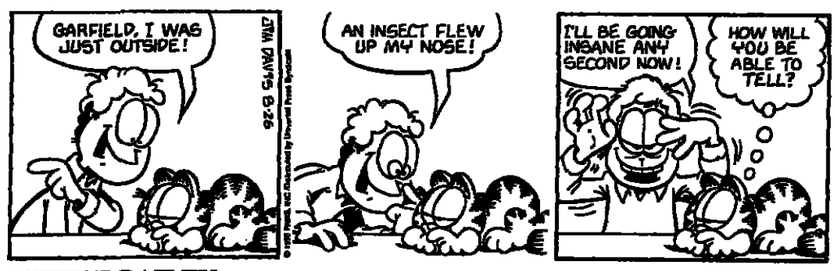
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Answer: How the rodeo stars ended the competition — ALL TIED UP

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PEANUTS



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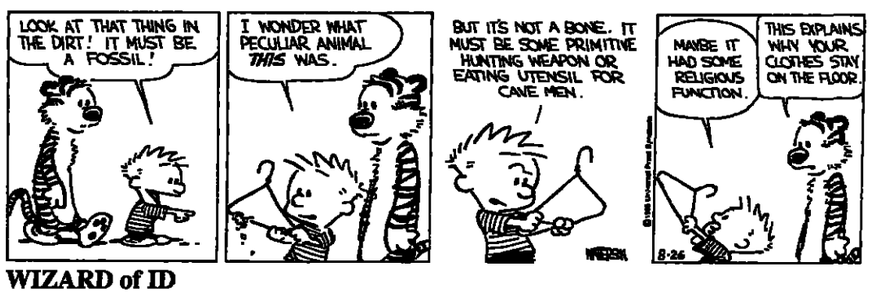
BEETLE BAILEY



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THE FAR SIDE



"Uh-oh. The Beaumonts' mouth is on fire."

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Eindhoven Hits Back But Ajax Surrenders

Dutch Champions Lose Ground

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Luc Nilis scored twice as PSV Eindhoven came from behind Sunday to beat Groningen, 4-1, in Eindhoven.

PSV Eindhoven and Vitesse Arnhem are the only unbeaten teams after two rounds of play in the Dutch league. Ajax Amsterdam, the defending champion, lost Saturday, 2-0, at Heerenveen.

SOCCER ROUNDUP

Groningen took the lead in the seventh minute when Dean Gorre intercepted a back pass from Ernest Faber. Faber made amends in the 32d minute when he headed in a corner to score.

PSV took control and Nilis scored the first of his goals in the 63d minute, five minutes after Groningen's striker Romano Sion was ejected in the 58th minute.

Vitesse Arnhem beat Utrecht, 1-0, despite ending the match with only nine men after the dismissal of defenders Raymond Atteveld and Erwin van der Looi.

Ajax which had a dismal series of preseason results before beating NAC of Breda in its opening game, had the best of an entertaining first half at Heerenveen but failed to score.

Eight minutes after intermission, Heerenveen's Romeo Wouden broke through the Ajax defense, left defender John Veldman standing and curled the ball beyond goalkeeper Edwin van der Sar.

Ajax, without injured defenders Marcio Santos and Winston Bogarde and strikers Jari Litmanen and Marc Overmars, went on the attack leaving gaps in defense and after 73 minutes, the Danish striker Jon Dahl Tomasson broke away to score the home team's second goal, lobbing the ball over van der Sar.

GERMANY Toni Polster scored twice in the last four minutes Saturday to give Cologne a 3-1 victory over Freiburg.

The victory was Cologne's third in three games and put it three points ahead at the top of the Bundesliga. Polster entered the game in the 78th minute to replace Holger Gaissmayer, who had scored Cologne's first goal.

Bayer Leverkusen which had started the season with two victories and seven goals lost, 1-0, at home to Fortuna Dusseldorf. Thomas Seeliger scored the only goal.

ENGLAND Newcastle's early season problems continued Saturday when it lost, 2-1, at home to the Premier League pacesetter Sheffield Wednesday.

Striker Alan Shearer gave Newcastle the lead with a penalty in the 13th minute after Wednesday's Dejan Stefanovic pulled down the Colombian forward Faustino Asprilla.

Two minutes later, Wednesday's Peter Atherton evened the score, and Guy Whittingham stole three points for the Yorkshire team with a goal 10 minutes from the end of the match.

Newcastle's striker Les Ferdinand was carried off the field on a stretcher in the second half.

Newcastle, which spent more than £60 million ($93 million) in building its team over the past four years, has lost two of its first three league games. Last year the team led the league for most of the season but was caught at the end by Manchester United.

Wednesday has won its first three games.

Liverpool was held to a 0-0 draw at home by Sunderland.

Frank LeBoeuf and Gianluca Vialli scored their first Premier League goals as Chelsea beat Coventry, 2-0, and Arsenal, which is without a manager, won by the same score at Leicester.

Middlesbrough tied, 1-1, at Nottingham Forest. Juninho blasted the ball past Forest's goalkeeper, Mark Crossley, from the edge of the penalty box.

Stuart Pearce equalized for Forest with a fierce free kick.

FRANCE A goal by the Czech forward Vladimir Smicer gave Lens a 1-0 victory Saturday at Nantes and made it the only team with maximum points after three games.

Smicer seized his chance from just outside the box in the 52d minute. His shot bounced off a defender's leg and left Nantes' goalkeeper, Eric Loussouarn, no chance.

The three other teams that had won their two opening games — Auxerre, Bastia and Paris Saint-Germain — all tied. Auxerre, the defending champion, tied 0-0 at Bordeaux. Paris Saint-Germain tied 0-0 at Nancy. Bastia was held to a 1-1 tie at Nice.

James Debbah put the home team in front six minutes before halftime, and Anto Drobnjak scored for the Corsican team with eight minutes remaining.

Marseille suffered its first loss, 2-1, at home to Metz. Marseille went in front after 24 minutes with Xavier Gravelaine's third goal of the season. But after its Italian central defender Alberto Malusci was ejected in the 60th minute, Metz scored two quick goals.

Monaco, among the favorites for the league, lost, 2-1, at Guingamp. The Liberian striker Christopher Wreh, who just joined Guingamp on loan from Monaco, scored in the 15th and 42d minutes. Enzo Scifo scored for Monaco in the 35th minute.

"Perhaps it was a mistake to lend them Wreh," said Jean Tigana, Monaco's trainer.

ITALY Nocerina, a third-division team, beat Piacenza of Serie A in the first round of the Italian Cup on Saturday night, eliminating the first-division team, 4-3, on penalty kicks following a scoreless tie.

Atalanta of Bergamo, the only other first-division team that did not receive a bye, also lost. Atalanta, which lost in the final last season to Fiorentina, was eliminated, 2-1, at Spal of Ferrara.

Lucchese's game at Brescia was suspended in the 81st minute with the score 1-1 when the lights went out.

SCOTLAND Paul Gascoigne marked his return to the Glasgow Rangers with the winning goal Saturday as the Scottish champions beat Dundee United, 1-0. Gascoigne curled a 16-meter shot around goalkeeper Ally Maxwell with 14 minutes from the end of the game to give Rangers its third victory in three games.

Rangers is two points ahead of Celtic and four ahead of third-placed Motherwell, which won, 3-0, at struggling Raith. Celtic came from behind late in the second half to win, 3-1, at Kilmarnock.

UNITED STATES Brian Maisonneuve and Brian McBride scored in the first five minutes Saturday night and the Columbus Crew went on to their fifth straight Major League Soccer victory, 2-1, over the Kansas City Wiz.

The Crew (7-16-4) has won all five of its games since coach Tom Fitzgerald took over for Timo Liekoski, who resigned earlier this month, and is two points behind New England for the last playoff spot in the Eastern Conference with five games to play.

Mo Johnston scored for Kansas City (12-13-4), which remains in first place in the Western Conference, one point ahead of Los Angeles.



Kai Pfaffenbach/Reuters

Giovanne Elber, left, of Stuttgart getting ahead of Michael Schulz of Werder Bremen in a German league match.

Woods Trailing Scott by 5 in Amateur Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CORNELIUS, Oregon — Tiger Woods trailed Steve Scott by five holes after the morning round of the 36-hole final Sunday at the U.S. Amateur Championship as Woods tried to become the first player to win three consecutive titles.

Woods had been in this position before. He was six-down to Trip Kuehne after 13 holes of the morning match in 1994 and four-down at lunch, but won. In 1995, he trailed Buddy Marucci by one at lunch and won.

The 20-year-old Stanford student handed Scott three straight holes early in the match, hitting his approach into the water on No. 3, chipping through the green on No. 4 and hitting two balls into the water on the par-3 fifth hole.

Woods fell to four-down when he handed Scott another hole with a bogey on No. 7.

Woods won No. 9 when Scott bogeyed, but Scott bounced right back to win the 10th with a 4-foot birdie and No. 11 with a 10-foot birdie. Woods hit a great shot that finished 2 feet from the 17th hole to cut the lead to four-up, but fell back to five-down at the turn when Scott birdied from 30 inches on No. 18.

Woods shot a sloppy 76 — including a 41 on the front nine — hitting only eight fairways and needing 32 putts. Scott was very steady, shooting a 68.

The 19-year-old University of Florida student played with great control. When he missed a green, he missed in the right spot and several times was able to make good up-and-down par saves.

Chatting constantly with his girlfriend and caddie, Christy Hummel, Scott seemed able to block out the large, pro-Woods gallery.

Woods had reached the final by fighting back from two down after nine holes Saturday to defeat his Stanford University teammate Joel Kribel, 3 and 1.

Scott prevailed in the other intramural match by beating Robert Floyd, a Florida teammate, 3 and 2.

Scott had played some remarkable golf to reach the final. He rebounded from a round of 79 with a 66 just to qualify for the match play, never trailed in his match Saturday with Floyd and won three holes in a row to close out the match on the 16th green.

He and Woods had never played head to head, but Scott has made no secret of his desire to upstage his more famous rival. At the U.S. Open, when Scott made the cut, he said, "I hope this shows a lot of people that Tiger Woods is not the only one playing amateur golf." *(AP, NYT)*

■ Woosnam Wins Washout

Ian Woosnam, who was six shots ahead after three rounds, won the German Open without hitting a ball in the final round Sunday, Agence France-Presse reported from Stuttgart.

Thunderstorms and torrential rain caused play to be held up three times and the tournament director, Andy McFee, decided to cancel all fourth-round scores already in and make the event a 54-hole competition.

Tied for second at 199 were Iain Pyman of Britain, Thomas Gogele of Germany, Fernando Roca of Spain and Robert Karlsson of Sweden.

South Africa Falls to Persistent All Blacks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRETORIA, South Africa, — New Zealand's massed goal-line defense held firm in the dying seconds of the second test, to give the visitors a 33-26 triumph and their first-ever series victory in South Africa after 67 years of trying.

South Africa, which had lost the first game of the three-test series, 23-19, a week earlier, needed a converted try to tie the game Saturday and go into next week's third and final test at Ellis Park with a chance of squaring the series.

But South Africa's final, bludgeoning assault could not crack the All-Black defense, and at the final whistle, with exhausted bodies littering the field, the home team was a yard short of its goal.

The Springboks had taken an early lead when the second-row forward Hannes Strydom was driven over the line in the third minute of the game.

But 10 minutes later, Jeff Wilson went over for the first of his two first half tries and fly half Simon Culhane kicked the extra two points to give New Zealand a 7-5 lead.

Wilson then finished an exhilarating New Zealand counterattack with his second try — kicking over Andre Joubert, the South African fullback, racing through to collect the ball on the bounce and outpacing the defense to score. Zinzan Brooke crashed over for the third try before halftime to give New Zealand a 24-11 lead.

The teams exchanged penalties and then the home team hit back. In the 58th minute, Ruben Kruger was driven over the line by the South African pack. Then two minutes later, Joost Van der Westhuizen, South Africa's scrum half, pounced on a loose ball while the New Zealand defense hesitated and scooted over for a try to bring the score to 24-23.

The Springboks could have gone ahead but Joel Stransky's attempted conversion hit an upright. New Zealand struck back a long-range penalty from replacement fly-half Jon Preston and a drop goal by Brooke.

The match took a heavy toll with Culhane getting a bad bang on the wrist, and lock Ian Jones and flanker Josh Kronfeld retiring with leg injuries.

The Springboks' captain, Gary Teichmann, had 10 stitches in a head wound midway through the second half and a second knock reopened the cut forcing him to go off. Hooker Henry Tromp, with an arm injury, and lock Strydom, with knee ligament injuries, were also forced from the field.

"I think New Zealand has the best back line that test rugby has seen for a long time," said South Africa's coach, Andre Markgraaff.

"They attack from deep, they create space and they do everything at extreme pace." *(Reuters, AFP)*

Pakistan Poised to Clinch Series

The Associated Press

LONDON — Salim Malik scored his 14th test century Sunday at the Oval to put Pakistan in a commanding position in the third and final test match against England. Pakistan leads the series, 1-0, and with only one day's play remaining is poised to clinch the series.

Pakistan declared its first innings at 521 runs for eight wickets in the afternoon after Salim had reached 100 not out.

England, which scored a first-innings 326, replied, steadily scoring 74 without loss. At the close, captain Mike Atherton was unbeaten on 26 and Alec Stewart not out 40.

Salim scored his hundred in 223 balls and hit 10 fours. He shared a 75-run sixth-wicket partnership with his captain, Wasim Akram, who hit an attacking 40. Pakistan had started the day on 339 for four, with Salim and Asif Mujtaba confidently seeing off opening spells from Mullally and Dominic Cork. But in the ninth over, Asif guided a ball from Mullally into a gap between the fielders for what appeared to be an easy two runs. But Chris Lewis raced in from the outfield and threw hard and straight over the stumps for Stewart to knock over the wicket before Asif had completed his run.

Lewis had a point to prove. He had earlier been dropped from England's one-day team for next week's three-match series against Pakistan because he had arrived late at the Oval. But Lewis's impact in the match ended there, and he finished the innings as England's only wicketless bowler, conceding 112 runs from 23 overs.

Richard Croft, a spinner, bowled with control in his debut test, and finished with the respectful figures of two for 116 off 47 overs.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	74	54	.578	—
Baltimore	68	60	.531	6
Boston	65	65	.500	10
Toronto	61	69	.469	14
Detroit	46	83	.357	28½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	76	53	.589	—
Chicago	69	62	.527	8
Minnesota	65	64	.504	11
Milwaukee	62	68	.477	14½
Kansas City	59	72	.450	18
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	74	56	.569	—
Seattle	66	62	.516	7
Oakland	62	70	.470	13
California	60	69	.465	13½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	81	47	.633	—
Montreal	70	58	.547	11
Florida	60	70	.462	22
New York	59	71	.454	23
Philadelphia	53	77	.408	29
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	69	61	.531	—
St. Louis	68	61	.527	½
Cincinnati	64	64	.500	4
Chicago	63	64	.496	4½
Pittsburgh	55	74	.426	13½
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	71	60	.542	—
Los Angeles	69	60	.535	1
Colorado	67	63	.515	3½
San Francisco	54	73	.425	15

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 103 000 000—4 10 1
Chicago 110 000 000—2 6 0
Hentgen and O'Brien; Ruffcorn, Darwin (6), Castillo (9) and Borders. W— Hentgen, 16-7. L— Ruffcorn, 0-1. HRs— Toronto, Sprague (31). Chicago, Borders (4).

Detroit 000 000 300—3 6 0
Kansas City 000 000 200—2 8 1
Sager, Lima (7), Olson (9) and Ausmus; Appier, Pichardo (9) and MacFarlane. W— Sager, 3-2. L— Appier, 11-9. Sv— Olson (8). HRs— Detroit, Fryman (18). Kansas City, Hamelin (8).

California 010 000 001—2 5 1
Baltimore 000 000 000—0 5 0
Boskie, Holtz (7), Percival (8) and Greene; D.Wells, Mills (9) and Holles. W— Boskie, 12-6. L— D. Wells, 9-12. Sv— Percival (33). HR— Calif., Edmonds (23), C. Davis (26).

Milwaukee 103 001 000 01—6 12 1
Cleveland 200 200 010 00—5 10 1
(11 innings)
McDonald, Villone (7), Florie (8), Miranda (9), D. Jones (9), Fetters (11) and Levis; Hershiser, Mesa (10) and Pena, S. Alomar (9). W— D. Jones, 2-0. L— Mesa, 2-4. Sv— Fetters (24). HR— Milwaukee, Jaha (27).

Texas 000 020 000—2 8 0
Minnesota 020 403 00x—9 15 0
D.Oliver, Cook (4), Stanton (6) and I. Rodriguez, Valle (8); Aguilera and Walbeck. W— Aguilera, 7-5. L— D. Oliver, 10-6. HR— Texas, Elster (21).

Oakland 000 021 000—3 11 0
New York 031 000 10x—5 7 0
Wengert, Johns (2) and Steinbach; Gooden, J. Nelson (6), Lloyd (7), M. Rivera (7) and Girardi. W— Gooden, 11-5. L— Wengert, 6-9. Sv— M. Rivera (5). HR— New York, Fielder (32).

Seattle 000 000 150—6 7 1
Boston 201 010 000—4 8 0
Mulholland, Bosio (6), Ayala (8) and D. Wilson; Gordon, Brandenburg (8), Gunderson (8), Garces (8) and Haselman. W— Bosio, 4-3. L— Brandenburg, 4-5. Sv— Ayala (2). HRs— Seattle, Griffey Jr. (39). Boston, M. Vaughn (37).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 010 230 000—6 12 0
Florida 000 000 230—5 11 2
(1st Game)
Carrara, Service (8), Le.Smith (8), J. Brantley (9) and Taubensee; Valdes, Y. Perez (5), Hutton (6), Batista (8), F. Heredia (9) and Siddall, Natal (9). W— Carrara, 1-0. L— Valdes, 0-2. Sv— J. Brantley (35). HRs— Florida, E. Renteria (3), Colbrunn (11).

Cincinnati 100 000 200—3 6 2
Florida 211 103 00x—8 10 0
Jarvis, J. Ruffin (6), Service (7) and J. Oliver, Taubensee (8); A.Leiter, Powell (7), Nen (9) and Natal. W— A. Leiter, 13-11. L— Jarvis, 6-6. HRs— Cincinnati, Larkin (25). Florida, Sheffield (36).

St. Louis 001 000 000—1 7 0
Houston 000 000 000—0 7 0
Osborne, T. J.Mathews (8), Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi; Kile, Hudek (9) and Manwaring, Knorr (9). W— Osborne, 11-8. L— Kile, 10-8. Sv— Eckersley (22). HR— St.Louis, Lankford (20).

Chicago 000 002 100—3 4 3
Atlanta 100 210 00x—4 10 2
Trachsel, Casian (6), Bullinger (7), B. Patterson (7) and Servais; G.Maddux, McMichael (8), Wohlers (9), Ed.Perez. W— G. Maddux, 12-10. L— Trachsel, 11-7. Sv— Wohlers (32). HRs— Chicago, Grace (7), J. Hernandez (10). Atlanta, Co.Jones 2 (28).

Philadelphia 000 212 020—7 10 0
San Diego 030 000 100—4 7 0
Hunter, Borland (6), R. Jordan (7), K. Ryan (8), Bottalico (9) and Santiago; Tl.Worrell, D. Veras (6), Tewksbury (7), Bergman (9) and Flaherty, B. Johnson (8). W— Hunter, 2-4. L— Tl.Worrell, 7-7. Sv— Bottalico (27). HR— Philadelphia, Zeile (20).

Pittsburgh 300 002 000—5 11 0
Colorado 100 011 000—3 7 0
Lieber, Plesac (7), Cordova (9), Kendall; Ritz, M. Munoz (7), Leskanic (8), Je.Reed. W— Lieber, 6-4. L— Ritz, 13-10. Sv— Cordova (12). HR— Colorado, Castilla (31).

New York 000 200 030—5 8 2
Los Angeles 000 040 30x—7 12 0
M.Clark, Byrd (7), Wallace (8), D. Henry (8) and Hundley; R.Martinez, Osuna (8), Radinsky (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza. W— R. Martinez, 10-6. L— M. Clark, 12-10. Sv— Td.Worrell (33). HR— N.Y., Gilkey (27).

Montreal 202 200 400—10 12 1
San Francisco 100 016 000—8 12 1
M.Leiter, Dyer (6), Daal (6), D. Veres (7), Rojas (9) and D.Fletcher; Gardner, Creek (7), Scott (7), Dewey (7), Poole (8), DeLucia (9) and Lampkin. W— Daal, 2-2. L— Creek, 0-2. Sv— Rojas (24). HRs— Montreal, R. White (6), Lansing (11), H. Rodriguez 2 (32), Santangelo (6). San Francisco, Lampkin (6).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee 003 000 000 1—4 9 3
Cleveland 001 000 020 0—3 10 1
(10 innings)
Karl, Villone (8), Wickman (8), Fetters (10) and Levis; Ogea, Plunk (8), Assenmacher (10), Shuey (10) and S. Alomar, Pena (9). W— Wickman, 5-1. L— Plunk, 2-2. Sv— Fetters (25).

Seattle 102 010 010—5 11 0
Boston 030 024 00x—9 9 2
B.Wells, R. Johnson (5), M. Jackson (8) and Marzano; Eshelman, Suppan (5), Lacy (5), Gunderson (5), Slocumb (7) and Stanley. W— Lacy, 2-0. L— B. Wells, 11-6. HRs— Boston, Frye (3), Jefferson (17), Bragg (10).

California 020 002 000—4 11 0
Baltimore 100 022 00x—5 11 0
Harris, KAbbott (6), Gohr (7) and Fabregas; Mussina, Orosco (8), RMyers (9) and Hoiles, Devarez (9). W—Mussina, 17-8. L—KAbbott, 0-1. Sv—RMyers (25).

Toronto 200 301 030—9 12 0
Chicago 200 000 000—2 11 1
WWilliams, Spoljaric (6), DnJohnson (8), Timlin (9) and O'Brien; Baldwin, Bertotti (4), Simas (7), Levine (9) and Borders. W— WWilliams, 2-1. L— Baldwin, 9-4. HR— Toronto, AGonzalez (10).

Oakland 000 100 120—4 13 0
New York 100 003 10x—5 8 0
Telgheder, Groom (6), Corsi (6), Mohler (8), Acre (8) and Steinbach; Whitehurst, Lloyd (8), Boehringer (8), Polley (9), Pavlas (9) and Girardi. W— Whitehurst, 1-0. L— Telgheder, 1-5. Sv— Pavlas (1).

Texas 010 101 002—5 9 1
Minnesota 121 011 00x—6 10 1
Pavlik, Stanton (6), Russell (8), Vosberg (8), IRodriguez; FRodriguez, Guardado (8), Trombley (9) and GMyers. W— FRodriguez, 12-10. L— Pavlik, 14-7. S— Trombley (3). HRs— Texas, JGonzalez (37), Palmer (31). Minnesota, Cordova (13), Lawton (5).

Detroit 110 000 000—2 7 0
Kansas City 005 010 03x—9 11 0
Olivares, Keagle (3) and Ausmus; Rosado, Bluma (9) and Sweeney. W—Rosado, 5-3. L—Olivares, 7-9. HRs—Detroit, Bartee (1). Kansas City, Tucker (12), Vitiello (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 000 001 000—1 5 0
Houston 000 100 002—3 7 2
Stottlemyre, Pagnozzi; Reynolds, Eusebio. W— Reynolds, 16-6. L— Stottlemyre, 11-9. HR— Houston, Miller (13).

Chicago 100 100 030—5 8 0
Atlanta 000 100 014—6 11 1
Navarro, T. Adams (8), B. Patterson (8), Wendell (8), Casian (9) and Houston; Bielecki, Hartgraves (5), Woodall (6), Clontz (8) and J.Lopez. W—Clontz, 6-2. L—Casian, 1-1. HRs—Chicago, Sandberg (21). Atlanta, McGriff 2 (25).

Montreal 002 000 001—3 9 0
San Francisco 000 000 000—0 2 2
P.J. Martinez, Rojas (9) and Webster; Estes, DeLucia (9), Poole (9), Dewey (9) and R. Wilkins. W— P. J.Martinez, 11-8. L— Estes, 2-4. Sv—Rojas (25).

New York 002 000 030—5 8 2
Los Angeles 020 113 00x—7 8 0
P.Wilson, DiPoto (6), Milicki (8) and Hundley; Candiotti, Dreifort (8), Osuna (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza. W—Candiotti, 9-9. L—P. Wilson, 4-10. Sv—Td.Worrell (34). HRs—New York, Petagine (1). Los Angeles, Hollandsworth (9), Wallach (2).

Cincinnati 110 000 010—3 7 1
Florida 000 103 10x—5 9 0
Burba, LeSmith (6), Shaw (7) and Taubensee; KBrown, Nen (9) and Natal. W—KBrown, 13-10. L—Burba, 7-13. Sv—Nen (26). HR—Cincinnati, Taubensee (9).

Pittsburgh 200 001 000—3 8 0
Colorado 303 012 00x—9 12 1
Peters, Morel (5), Wainhouse (7), Kendall; MaThompson, JOwens. W— MaThompson, 7-8. L— Peters, 1-3. HRs— Pittsburgh, DClark (7). Colo., Burks (35), Castilla (32).

Philadelphia 000 001 000—1 3 0
San Diego 100 110 40x—7 13 0
Beech, Parrett (6), R. Springer (8), L. Mitchell (9) and Santiago; Hamilton, Bochtler (8), Hermanson (9) and B. Johnson. W—Hamilton, 12-7. L—Beech, 1-2. HR—San Diego, R. Henderson (8).

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

FINAL PRESEASON

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	3	1	0	.750	77	58
New England	3	1	0	.750	102	60
Indianapolis	3	2	0	.600	92	66
Buffalo	2	2	0	.500	80	66
N.Y. Jets	1	3	0	.250	69	111
CENTRAL						
Baltimore	3	1	0	.750	106	67
Cincinnati	2	2	0	.500	83	69
Houston	2	2	0	.500	89	83
Jacksonville	2	2	0	.500	96	75
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	.400	75	77
WEST						
Denver	3	1	0	.750	104	79
Kansas City	3	1	0	.750	118	56
Seattle	3	1	0	.750	76	54
San Diego	2	3	0	.400	119	96
Oakland	2	3	0	.400	129	116

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	2	2	0	.500	69	89
Dallas	2	3	0	.400	75	136
Arizona	1	3	0	.250	56	99
N.Y. Giants	1	3	0	.250	64	104
Washington	1	3	0	.250	68	96
CENTRAL						
Detroit	3	1	0	.750	114	88
Green Bay	3	1	0	.750	71	69
Chicago	1	3	0	.250	67	96
Minnesota	1	3	0	.250	63	95
Tampa Bay	1	3	0	.250	36	45
WEST						
St. Louis	3	1	0	.750	98	90
New Orleans	3	2	0	.600	79	110
Atlanta	2	2	0	.500	75	71
Carolina	2	2	0	.500	92	83
San Francisco	1	3	0	.250	46	91

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta 31, Arizona 30
Baltimore 37, Buffalo 14
Detroit 24, Cincinnati 17
Miami 19, Tampa Bay 7
Philadelphia 20, Pittsburgh 19
Carolina 34, New York Giants 7
Jacksonville 31, Denver 24
New Orleans 16, Minnesota 13
St. Louis 37, San Diego 34
New England 27, Washington 19
Oakland 44, New York Jets 27
Seattle 20, San Francisco 3

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Dallas 24, Houston 19
Indianapolis 30, Green Bay 6

Major College Score

PIGSKIN CLASSIC

Brigham Young 41, Texas A&M 37

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Toronto	8	1	0	306	188	16
Montreal	5	4	0	254	237	10
Hamilton	4	4	0	218	288	8
Ottawa	1	7	0	160	294	2
WESTERN DIVISION						
Calgary	8	1	0	350	156	16
Edmonton	6	3	0	229	141	12
Winnipeg	5	3	0	195	224	10
Saskatchewan	2	7	0	164	256	4
British Columbia	1	8	0	186	275	2

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 23, Saskatchewan 16, OT
Edmonton 35, Hamilton 8

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Toronto 28, Ottawa 21

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Nancy 0, Paris SG 0
Nantes 0, Lens 1
Bordeaux 0, Auxerre 0
Nice 1, Bastia 1
Guingamp 2, Monaco 1
Marseille 1, Metz 2
Montpellier 0, Cannes 1
Caen 1, Lyon 1
Lille 3, Rennes 1
Strasbourg 1, Le Havre 0
STANDINGS: Lens 9; Bastia 7, Paris SG 7, Auxerre 7, Cannes 7; Lille 6; Bordeaux 5; Monaco 4, Marseille 4, Lyon 4, Metz 4, Guingamp 4; Rennes 3, Strasbourg 3; Montpellier 2; Le Havre 1, Nantes 1, Nancy 1, Nice 1, Caen 1.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Aston Villa 2, Derby 0
Chelsea 2, Coventry 0
Leicester 0, Arsenal 2
Liverpool 0, Sunderland 0
Newcastle 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2
Nottingham Forest 1, Middlesbrough 1
Tottenham 0, Everton 0
West Ham 2, Southampton 1
Manchester United 2, Blackburn 2
STANDINGS: Sheffield Wednesday 9; Chelsea 7; Arsenal 6, Aston Villa 6; Sunderland 5, Liverpool 5, Everton 5, Tottenham 5, Manchester United 5; Nottingham Forest 4, West Ham 4, Leicester 4; Newcastle 3; Middlesbrough 2, Derby 2, Leeds 1, Southampton 1, Coventry 1, Blackburn 1; Wimbledon 0.

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

FC St. Pauli 4, Schalke 4
Hansa Rostock 0, Hamburger SV 1
VfL Bochum 1, Arminia Bielefeld 1
Borussia Moenchen. 1, Karlsruher SC 3
VfB Stuttgart 2, Werder Bremen 1
SC Freiburg 1, FC Cologne 3
1860 Munich 1, Borussia Dortmund 3
Bayer Leverkusen 0, Fortuna Duesseldorf 1
MSV Duisburg 0, Bayern Munich 4

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Graafschap Doetinchem 3, RKC Waalwijk 2
Willem II Tilburg 0, Fortuna Sittard 1
NAC Breda 1, Sparta Rotterdam 0
Heerenveen 2, Ajax Amsterdam 0
Feyenoord Rotterdam 3, Volendam 0
NEC Nijmegen 0, AZ Alkmaar 0
Vitesse Arnhem 1, Utrecht 0
Twente Enschede 1, Roda JC 1
PSV Eindhoven 4, Groningen 1

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION

Hibernian 0, Dunfermline 0
Kilmarnock 1, Celtic 3
Raith 0, Motherwell 3
Rangers 1, Dundee United 0
Aberdeen 4, Hearts 0

ITALIAN CUP

FIRST ROUND

Spal 2, Atalanta 1
Empoli 1, Reggina 0
Lecce 3, Genoa 0
Brescia 1, Lucchese 1, susp., darkness
Como 2, Cremonese 2
(Cremonese won 5-4 on penalties).
Castel di Sangro 0, Cesena 2
Gualdo 0, Torino 2, AET
Pistoiese 0, Cosenza 3
Avellino 2, Venezia 1, AET
Ascoli 1, Bari 2
Ancona 1, Pescara 2
Monza 1, Padova 0
Chievo 1, Salernitana 0
Ravenna 3, Palermo 1
Nocerina 0, Piacenza 0
(Nocerina won 4-3 on penalties).
Fidelis Andrea 3, Foggia 0

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

Columbus 2, Kansas City 1

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP

PRELIMINARY ROUND, SECOND LEG

Ethiopia 1, Uganda 1
(Agg. 2-2. Ethiopia won 4-2 on penalties).

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

Japan 5, Uruguay 3

TENNIS

TOSHIBA CLASSIC

IN CARLSBAD, CALIF.

QUARTERFINALS

Kimiko Date (4), Japan, def. Gabriela Sabatini (5), Argentina, 6-4, 6-1; Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (1), Spain, def. Katarina Studenikova, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-3; Jana Novotna (3), Czech Republic, def. Sandrine Testud, France, 2-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3.

SEMIFINALS

Vicario def. Novotna 1-6, 6-2, 6-3; Date def. Martinez 6-2, 7-5.

FINAL

Date def. Vicario 3-6, 6-3, 6-0.

DU MAURIER OPEN

IN TORONTO

QUARTERFINALS

Wayne Ferreira (3), South Africa, def. Thomas Enqvist (5), Sweden, 7-5, 6-2; Marcelo Rios (4), Chile, def. Patrick Rafter, Australia, 0-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1; Todd Martin (7), U.S., def. Alex O'Brien, U.S., 6-4, 6-4; Tod Woodbridge, Australia, def. Mark Philippousis, Australia, 7-5, 6-4.

SEMIFINALS

Ferriera def. Martin 4-6, 6-3, 7-5; Woodbridge def. Rios 6-0, 6-3.

FINAL

Ferreira def. Woodbridge 6-2, 6-4.

HAMLET CUP

IN COMMACK, N.Y.

QUARTERFINALS

Adrian Voinea, Romania, def. Thomas Johansson, Sweden, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2; Andrei Medvedev (5), Ukraine, def. Jonathan Stark, U.S., 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 6-3; Martin Damm, Czech Republic, def. Michael Joyce, U.S., 5-7, 6-2, 6-3; Karol Kucera, Slovakia, def. Michael Chang, U.S., 6-4, 6-4.

SEMIFINALS

Damm def. Voinea 5-7, 7-5, 7-5; Medvedev def. Kucera 7-6 (7-0), 6-3.

FINAL

Medvedev def. Damm 7-5, 6-3.

AUTO RACING

Belgian Grand Prix

Sunday's leading results from the Formula One Belgian Grand Prix on the 6.974-km (4.333-mile) Spa-Francorchamps circuit: 1, Michael Schumacher, Germany, Ferrari, 1 hour, 28 minutes, 15.125 seconds (average speed 208.442 kph); 2, Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, Williams, 5.602 seconds behind; 3, Mika Hakkinen, Finland, McLaren, 15.710; 4, Jean Alesi, France, Benetton, 19.125; 5, Damon Hill, Britain, Williams, 29.179; 6, Gerhard Berger, Austria, Benetton, 29.896; 7, Mika Salo, Finland, Tyrrell, 1:00.754; 8, Ukyo Katayama, Japan, Tyrrell, 1:40.227; 9, Ricardo Rosset, Brazil, Arrows, one lap; 10, Pedro Lamy, Portugal, Minardi, one lap.

World Drivers' Championship Standings (After 13 rounds): 1, Hill 81 points; 2, Villeneuve 68; 3, Schumacher 39; 4, Alesi 38; 5, Hakkinen 23; 6, David Coulthard, Britain, 18; 7, Berger 17; 8, Olivier Panis, France, 13; 9, Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, 12; 10, Eddie Irvine, Britain, 9.

CYCLING

Swiss Grand Prix

Leading results in Sunday's World Cup cycling road race — over 232-km (144 miles) in Zurich: 1, Andrea Ferrigato, Italy, 5 hours, 51 minutes, 52 seconds; 2, Michele Bartoli, Italy, same time; 3, Johan Museeuw, Belgium, s.t.; 4, Lance Armstrong, U.S., s.t.; 5, Francesco Casagrande, Italy, s.t.; 6, Alessandro Baronti, Italy, s.t.; 7, Frank Vandenbroucke, Belgium, s.t.; 8, Fabio Baldato, Italy, 11 secs. behind; 9, Maurizio Fondriest, Italy, s.t.; 10, Laurent Jalabert, France, s.t.

World Cup Standings (After 8 of 11 races): 1, Museeuw 162; 2, Ferrigato 112; 3, Bartoli 108; 4, Stefano Zanini, Italy, 88; 5, Armstrong 81; 6, Baldato 77; 7, Alexandre Gontchenkov, Russia, 67; 8, Gabriele Colombo, Italy, 58; 9, Andrei Tchmil, Ukraine, 56; 10, Fabiano Fontanelli, Italy, 54.

GOLF

German Open

Leading final scores Sunday at the 700,000-pound (dlrs 1 million) German Open held on the 6,748-yard (3,002-meter) par-71 Nippenburg Castle golf course in Stuttgart (rain cancelled fourth round):

Ian Woosnam, Wales	64-64-65—193
Iain Pyman, England	66-64-69—199
T. Goegele, Germany	67-65-67—199
Fernando Roca, Spain	66-64-69—199
R. Karlsson, Sweden	67-62-70—199
Diego Borrego, Spain	69-63-68—200
M. A. Martin, Spain	66-66-68—200
S. Field, England	66-65-70—201
P. Broadhurst, Eng.	62-70-69—201
R. Chapman, England	72-62-67—201

CRICKET

THIRD TEST

ENGLAND VS. PAKISTAN, FOURTH DAY

SUNDAY, IN LONDON

England 1st Innings: 326
England 2d Innings: 74-0
Pakistan 1st Innings: 521-8 dec.

RUGBY

EUROPEAN SUPER LEAGUE

Paris 14, Bradford 27
Wigan 78, Workington 4

RUGBY UNION

IN PRETORIA

New Zealand 33, South Africa 26

IN CARDIFF

Wales 31, Barbarians XV 10

THE WEEK AHEAD

Monday, Aug. 26:

TENNIS New York — U.S. Open Tennis Championships, through Sept. 8.
HOCKEY Stockholm, Sweden — World Cup, Sweden vs. Germany.
CRICKET Colombo, Sri Lanka — Singer World Series, Australia vs. Zimbabwe.

Tuesday, Aug. 27:

HOCKEY Turku, Finland — World Cup, Finland vs. Czech Republic.

Wednesday, Aug. 28:

HOCKEY Turku, Finland — World Cup, Finland vs. Germany.
GOLF Collingtree, England — British Masters, through Sept. 1.
CRICKET Colombo, Sri Lanka — Singer World Series, India vs. Sri Lanka.
SOCCER Moscow — exhibition, Russia vs. Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina — South American Super Cup, first round, Argentinos Juniors vs. Racing Club.

Thursday, Aug. 29:

HOCKEY Prague, Czech Republic — World Cup, Czech Republic vs. Sweden; Vancouver, British Columbia — World Cup, Canada vs. Russia.
CRICKET Manchester, England — England vs. Pakistan, first one day international.
GOLF Milwaukee — Greater Milwaukee Open, through Sept. 1; Pusan, South Korea — Samsung Masters, through Sept. 1.

Friday, Aug. 30:

CRICKET Colombo, Sri Lanka — Singer World Series, Australia vs. Sri Lanka.
SOCCER Edmonton, Alberta (Canada) — World Cup qualifying, CONCACAF, semifinals, Canada vs. Panama; Los Angeles — exhibition, United States vs. El Salvador.

Saturday, Aug. 31:

HOCKEY Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany — World Cup, Germany vs. Czech Republic.
CRICKET Birmingham, England — England vs. Pakistan, second one day international.
RUGBY UNION Johannesburg, South Africa — test match, South Africa vs. New Zealand.
SOCCER Madrid, Spain — Spanish soccer season, first round, through Sept. 1; Various sites — UEFA, World Cup qualifying, Azerbaijan vs. Switzerland, Wales vs. San Marino, Belgium vs. Turkey, Austria vs. Scotland, Belarus vs. Estonia, Faeroe Islands vs. Slovakia, Romania vs. Lithuania, Liechtenstein vs. Ireland, Northern Ireland vs. Ukraine, Armenia vs. Portugal. Amsterdam — exhibition, Netherlands vs. Brazil. Paris — exhibition, France vs. Mexico.
HOCKEY Montreal — World Cup, Russia vs. Slovakia; Philadelphia — World Cup, United States vs Canada.

Sunday, Sept. 1:

SOCCER Various sites — UEFA, World Cup qualifying: Moldova vs. England, Hungary vs. Finland, Greece vs. Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia vs. Denmark, Latvia vs. Sweden, Israel vs. Bulgaria, Russia vs. Cyprus. Various sites — CONMEBOL, World Cup qualifying, Bolivia vs. Peru, Ecuador vs. Venezuela, Colombia vs. Chile, Argentina vs. Paraguay. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad — CONCACAF, World Cup qualifying, semifinals, Trinidad and Tobago vs. Costa Rica. Oslo, Norway — exhibition, Norway vs. Georgia.
CRICKET Nottingham, England — third one day international, England vs. Pakistan. Colombo, Sri Lanka — Singer World Series, India vs. Zimbabwe.
HOCKEY Stockholm, Sweden — World Cup qualifying, Sweden vs. Finland. Ottawa — World Cup qualifying, Canada vs. Slovakia.
FOOTBALL New York — NFL regular season begins.

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هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

McRae's Double in 9th Lifts Cubs Over Braves

Red Sox Get 19th Victory in 25 Games; Angels Shut Out Orioles, 13-0

The Associated Press

Brian McRae drove in the go-ahead run with a two-out double off Mark Wohlers in the ninth inning Sunday, and the Chicago Cubs beat the Atlanta Braves, 3-2.

Atlanta's Marquis Grissom went 0-for-4, stopping his career-high hitting

Baseball Roundup

streak at 28 games. It was the longest streak in the majors since Jerome Walton hit in 30 straight games for the Cubs in 1989.

Kevin Foster (5-2) limited the Braves to two runs and six hits in eight innings. He also singled in the tying run in the seventh inning.

The Cubs avoided a three-game sweep, and have won five of seven overall. The Braves lost for just the second time in 10 games.

Fred McGriff singled in the second, extending his consecutive hits streak to seven. He singled in his last at-bat Friday night and went 5-for-5 Saturday. McGriff flied out in the fifth, falling three short of the franchise record set by John Hassett of the Boston Braves in 1940.

Atlanta tied it 2 in the seventh. Ryan Klesko walked, Andruw Jones had an infield hit and Javy Lopez, who had been 3-for-40 in his last 10 games, hit an RBI single.

The Cubs hit four consecutive singles off Tom Glavine with two outs in the seventh for a 2-1 lead. Luis Gonzalez and Jose Hernandez singled and Foster, 5-for-16 with three RBIs this season, followed with a single to left. McRae's single put the Cubs ahead.

In American League games:

Red Sox 8, Mariners 5 Boston moved over .500 for the first time this season, overcoming Ken Griffey's 40th home run to beat Seattle.

Mike Maddux pitched the Red Sox to their 19th victory in 25 games, improving their record to 66-65.

Maddux, in his third start of the season, pitched seven innings and gave up five hits. Mark Whiten homered in the seventh for the lone run off Maddux.

Alex Rodriguez and Griffey hit consecutive home runs in the eighth. The Mariners set a major-league record by connecting for consecutive homers for the 17th time this season, breaking the mark of the 1977 Red Sox and 1982 Brewers.

Rodriguez's 32d homer off reliever Joe Hudson scored three-runs. Griffey reached the 40-homer mark for the third time in his career with a drive off Eric Gunderson, making it 8-5.

Troy O'Leary hit his 14th home run and Jeff Frye followed with his fourth — all of them in August — as the Red Sox scored five times in the fourth for a 6-0 lead against Matt Wagner.

Angels 13, Orioles 0 Randy Velarde's first career grand slam highlighted a seven-run fourth inning and rookie knuckleballer Dennis Springer pitched a five-hitter as California pounded Baltimore.

The Angels finished their swing through Boston, New York and Baltimore with a 6-4 record, their first winning road trip since Aug. 8-16, 1995. California won two of three from the Orioles.

Baltimore has lost five of eight. Eddie Murray went an eighth straight game without a homer and remains at 498 for his career.

Tim Salmon homered and drove in four runs for the Angels, who had 18 hits off five Baltimore pitchers. J.T. Snow had three hits, including two in the fourth inning when California used seven hits, a walk and an error to take a 9-0 lead.

That was more than enough offense for Springer (4-2), who struck out six and walked two in his first complete game in the majors.

The right-hander did not allow a runner past first base until the eighth inning.

Up 2-0, California pulled away in the fourth against Scott Erickson (8-11), who had won his last three decisions. After Erickson booted a bases-loaded grounder to allow a run to score, Velarde drove a 2-0 pitch over the center-field wall, the first of his 10 home runs this season that was not a solo shot.

California made it 11-0 in the fifth when rookie Nerio Rodriguez issued bases-loaded walks to Salmon and Davis. Salmon hit his 28th homer with a man on in the seventh.

The 13-run rout was the Angels' most lopsided victory of the season, surpassing a 14-2 drubbing of Boston on June 19.

Athletics 6, Yankees 4 On a day New York was honoring Mickey Mantle, Mark McGwire reminded fans of how far the Hall of Famer could hit them with a 446-foot shot that led the Athletics to a 6-4 victory.

McGwire, the major league's home run leader, hit his 44th this season in the second inning and drove in four runs for the A's. Oakland snapped a five-game losing streak against New York.

During pregame ceremonies, the Yankees unveiled a stone monument honoring Mantle, the slugger who died last year.

Matt Stairs hit a pinch-hit homer in the ninth, and McGwire drove in another run as the A's snapped a 4-4 tie.

Darryl Strawberry and Tino Martinez homered for the Yankees, who remained six games ahead of Baltimore in the American League East despite the loss.

With the score tied in the ninth, Stairs, batting for Mike Bordick, homered off Jeff Nelson (4-4). McGwire's two-out single off Dave Pavlas put the A's up, 6-4.

Martinez's 20th homer, a solo shot off Mohler in the eighth inning, helped the Yankees tie it at four.

Oakland had rallied from an early two-run deficit to take a 4-3 lead with a three-run sixth.

The Yankees' starter, Andy Pettitte, who leads the AL with 18 victories, allowed McGwire's homer in the second and his two-run double in the sixth. Brian Lesher's single scored McGwire to make it 4-3.

Cecil Fielder's RBI single gave the Yankees a 1-0 lead in the first inning.

The Yankees went ahead 2-1 in the fourth on Strawberry's ninth homer this season and first since Aug. 8.

Jim Leyritz's RBI single gave the Yankees a 3-1 lead in the fourth.

Pettitte allowed eight hits and four runs in seven innings.

Oakland's starter, Willie Adams, yielded three runs and eight hits in 6⅔ innings.

Indians 8, Brewers 5 On his 30th birthday, Albert Belle put Cleveland ahead with a two-run single in the seventh inning as the Indians came back from a four-run deficit to beat Milwaukee.

In the third straight close game between teams separated by 15½ games in the standings, Belle came up after Jim Thome was intentionally walked to load the bases.

After Doug Jones relieved, Belle hit the first pitch through a huge hole between first and second, beating the Brewers' strategy and their shift. Second baseman Fernando Vina was playing almost behind second base.

The five-run rally in the seventh helped the Indians avoid getting swept by Milwaukee in Cleveland for the first time since 1980. The Brewers won the first two games of the series in extra innings.

Angel Miranda (7-6) ended a Cleveland rally by getting the last out of the sixth, but allowed three straight hits to start the seventh.

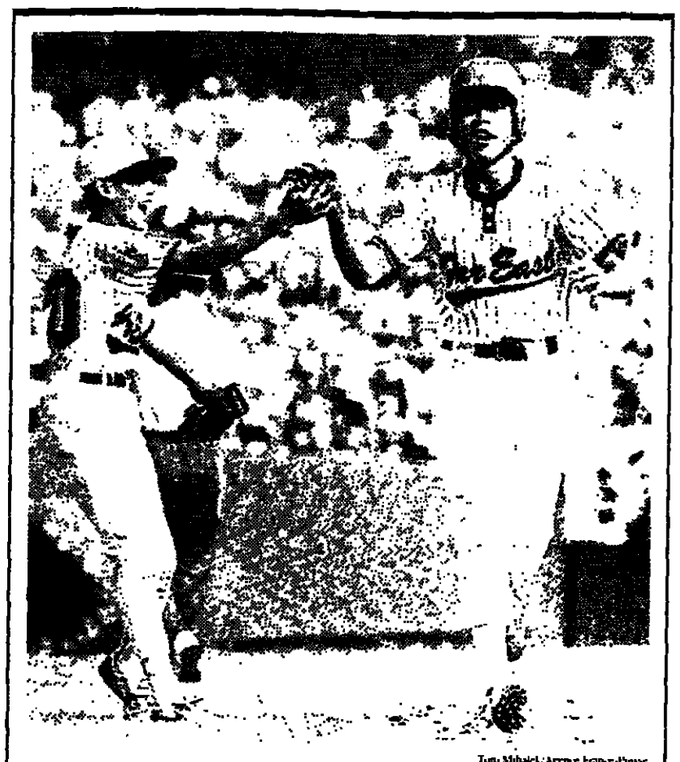
Rangers 13, Twins 2 The Texas Rangers gave rookie pitcher Travis Miller a rude welcome to the major leagues, tagging him for seven runs in the first inning in a romp over Minnesota.

Rusty Greer and David Valle each hit two-run homers off Miller, called up last week from Triple-A Salt Lake City to make his big league debut.

Kevin Elster drove in five runs with four hits for Texas. Juan Gonzalez hit his 38th home run and Will Clark followed with a homer in the fifth off reliever Jose Parra.

Bobby Witt (13-9) improved to 15-5 lifetime against the Twins. He gave up six hits and one earned run in eight innings, and retired 16 of 18 batters during one span.

Miller, a 23-year lefty who was 8-10 at Triple-A, gave up five hits and walked two in the first inning.



Tom Mihalek/Agence France-Presse

Chao-Ping Chen heading to the plate after hitting a two-run homer for Taiwan in the first inning of the Little League World Series.

Little League Home Run King Leads Taiwan Team Over U.S.

The Associated Press

WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania — The home run king of the Little League World Series record books is a 4-foot-11 outfielder who can't sit still, has two older sisters and is heading to Disneyland.

Hsieh Chin-hsiung hit his seventh home run of the five-game series Saturday as a Taiwanese team won the title for the 17th time with a 13-3 victory over the U.S. champions from Cranston, Rhode Island.

Yang Chia-chen homered and scored four runs for the elementary school team from the port city of Kaohsiung. Teams from Taiwan have won the series, which celebrated its 50th anniversary, in 12 of the last 23 years and four times in the 1990s. The game was ended one inning early because Taiwan had a 10-run lead.

The 95-pound (43-kilogram) Hsieh, whose nickname is "Bear," broke the record set last year by Lin Chih-hsiang of Taiwan. Hsieh finished with a .706 batting average and 16 RBIs.

Hsieh beamed when describing his happiness at getting the final at-bat in the fifth that allowed him to break the record. Asked if he was a hero, he said through an interpreter, "A little bit." He led a Taiwan team that hit 16 home runs in five games. Taiwan took a 2-0 lead in the top of the first on Chen Chao-ping's fourth homer of the series.

Craig Stinson and Tom Michael, the Cranston starting pitcher, each homered off Cheng Chi-hung in the bottom of the first. After two walks, manager Ho Tung-yu replaced Cheng with Chiu Chi-pin. Chris Gallo tapped a two-out ground ball to Chiu, who struck out nine in four innings of relief. Chiu and Hsieh hit three-run homers in Taiwan's six-run fifth inning.

The Rhode Islanders twice thwarted Taiwan with double plays, which are infrequent on the Little League's 60-foot (18-meter) basepaths.



Brian Snyder/Reuters

Boston's catcher Mike Stanley bobbling the ball as Edgar Martinez scores to give Seattle the lead in the fifth inning.

Ravens Rev Up for Opener, Stopping Bills, 37-14

The Associated Press

Jermaine Lewis scored on an 83-yard punt return, and Vinny Testaverde threw a 14-yard touchdown pass to Michael Jackson as the Baltimore Ravens scored 30 straight points in the first three quarters en route to a 37-14 victory over the Buffalo Bills in their exhibition finale.

Eric Moulds, the Buffalo Bills' No. 1 draft pick provided flashes of brilliance Saturday for the losers. Moulds returned three kickoffs for 84 yards and caught two passes for 20 yards.

"He's so talented," the Bills' backup quarterback Alex Van Pelt said. "Until he feels comfortable with what he's doing route-wise, he's going to be a little slow. But once he gets the ball in his hands, he's like Jerry Rice. He's strong, he's big and he knows how to run."

Earnest Hunter scored on an 8-yard run for the Ravens, and Derrick Cullors added a 3-yard TD run in the fourth quarter.

Testaverde completed 6 of 11 passes for 96 yards and the touchdown toss to Jackson before heading to the sidelines with 4:34 left in the second quarter.

Cowboys 24, Oilers 19 Wade Wilson threw three touchdown passes as Dallas won the Texas Governor's Cup for the 18th time in 31 games. The game was played in Orlando, Florida.

Colts 30, Packers 6 In Indianapolis, Jim Harbaugh, the top-rated passer in the National Football League last season, was 11-for-15 for 223 yards and two touchdowns in just over two quarters. Harbaugh threw a 54-yard touchdown pass to rookie Marvin Harrison and a 39-yarder to Sean Dawkins.

Eagles 20, Steelers 19 On Friday in Philadelphia, Ty Detmer, who started for the injured Rodney Peete, completed 13

NFL Preseason

of 20 passes for 230 yards, as Philadelphia held off Pittsburgh. Kordell Stewart threw a seven-yard touchdown pass to Andre Hastings with four seconds left, but Fred McAfee was stopped on the two-point conversion attempt.

Falcons 31, Cardinals 30 In Atlanta, Craig Heyward scored three touchdowns, and Lorenzo Styles stopped Phoenix's Ryan Terry on a two-point conversion attempt with 18 seconds left.

Rams 37, Chargers 34 In St. Louis, Jermaine Ross caught a 28-yard touchdown pass with 4:53 remaining and helped set up Chip Lohmiller's winning 28-yard field goal with 10 seconds left for the Rams.

Dolphins 19, Buccaneers 7 In Tampa, Florida, Dan Marino played only one series, using the hurry-up offense to move 64 yards to set up a field goal.

Seahawks 20, 49ers 3 In Seattle, backups John Friesz and Stan Gelbaugh passed for second-half touchdowns, dropping San Francisco to 1-3.

Saints 16, Vikings 13 In New Orleans, Doug Brien made a 53-yard field goal with five seconds left, countering Scott Sisson's 37-yarder with 53 seconds remaining. Richard Harvey scored on a 16-yard interception return in the third quarter to give the Saints a 13-3 lead, but Brad Johnson rallied Minnesota, throwing a 28-yard TD pass to Chris Walsh.

Jaguars 31, Broncos 24 In Denver, Rob Johnson threw three touchdown passes as Jacksonville converted four turnovers into 24 second-half points.

Patriots 27, Redskins 19 In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Curtis Martin scored two touchdowns and gained 56 of his 61 yards in the first quarter as New England overcame a strong first-half performance by the Redskins' quarterback Gus Frerotte. Frerotte was 8-for-15 for 185 yards.

Panthers 34, Giants 7 In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Sam Mills and J.C. Price scored on interception returns as Carolina routed New York.

Lions 24, Bengals 17 In Cincinnati, Detroit defensive back Richard Woodley scored on an 80-yard punt return and recovered a fumble to set up another touchdown.

Raiders 44, Jets 27 In Oakland, the Raiders scored 17 points off turnovers, to finish the preseason 2-3. The Jets, an NFL-worst 3-13 last season, were 1-3.

Enis Gains 241 Yards as Penn State Routs USC

The Associated Press

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey— Curtis Enis ran for 241 yards and scored three touchdowns Sunday as No. 11 Penn State cruised to a 24-7 victory over No. 7 Southern California in the Kickoff Classic.

Enis, a 6-foot-1, 231-pounder who was rarely allowed to be interviewed last season, dazzled a Kickoff Classic-record crowd of 77,716 at Giants Stadium with scoring runs of 24, nine and four yards.

His 24-yarder, with 1:57 left in the first half, displayed power and speed. Enis directly into safety Rashard Cook at the 15-yard-line, bounced off and sped into the end zone to give the Nittany Lions a 10-0 lead.

USC barely averted a shutout, scoring with 29 seconds left when linebacker Chris Claiborne recovered a fumble by tailback Chafie Fields in the end zone.

Enis, who had 27 carries, produced the fourth-highest rushing total in Penn State history and the most by a sophomore. Only Curt Warner, with 256 yards against Syracuse in 1981, Shorty Miller (250 vs. Carnegie Tech in 1912) and Bob Pollard (243 vs. Rutgers in 1951), ran for more.

BYU 41, No. 13 Texas A&M 37 In Provo, Utah, Steve Sarkisian, the Brigham Young quarterback threw six touchdown passes Saturday as the Cougars upset Texas A&M in the Pigskin Classic, the opening game of the college football season.

Sarkisian, completed a career-best 33-of-44 passes for 536 yards against A&M's vaunted "Wrecking Crew" defense.

Sarkisian threw the winning, 46-yard touchdown pass to K.O. Kealaluhi with 1:03 remaining. Two of his touchdown tosses went to Kaipo McGuire, who finished with seven catches for 146 yard.

The upset ruined Brandon Stewart's heralded debut as A&M's quarterback. He finished with 232 yards and two touchdowns on 20-of-28 passing.

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SPORTS

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WORLD ROUNDUP

In 'Stroke of Luck,' Schumacher Wins Belgian Prix

Reuters

SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium — Michael Schumacher upset the odds and upstaged the expected duel between the Williams' drivers on Sunday when he drove to a brilliant victory in the Belgian Grand Prix.

Schumacher, driving a Ferrari, secured his second victory of the season with an astute and well-judged drive on the circuit where he made his Formula One debut in 1991 and claimed his first victory in 1992.

It was the 21st victory of his career and prompted emotional celebrations by a vast army of his German fans after he came home 5.6 seconds ahead of Jacques Villeneuve of Canada in a Williams.

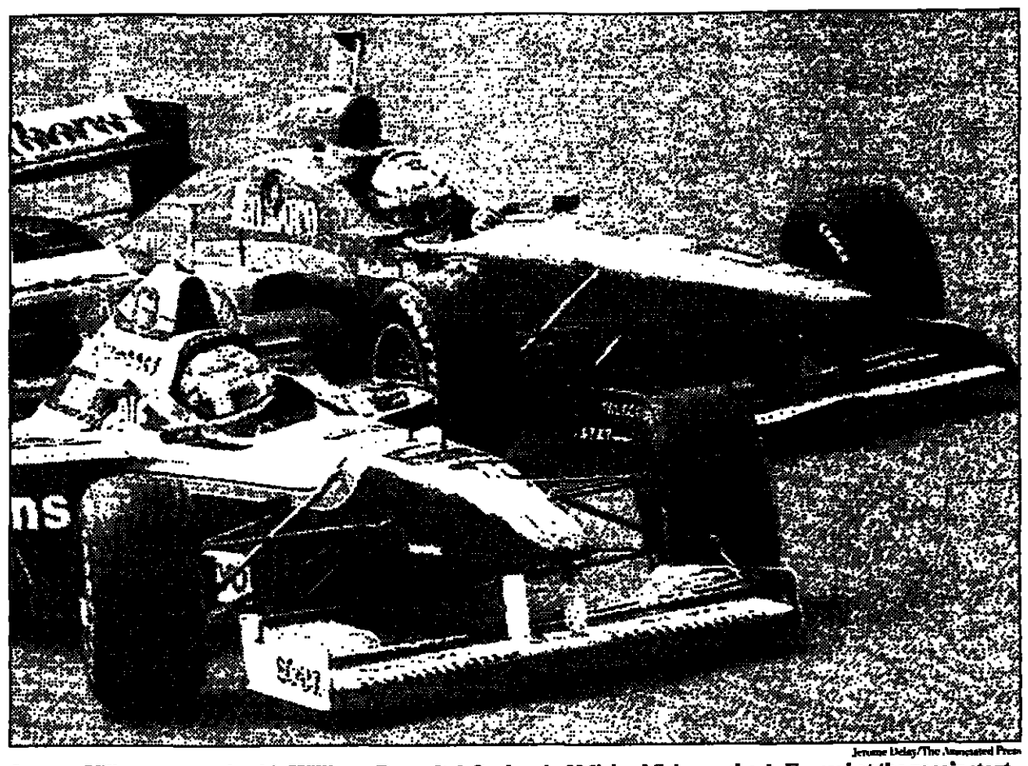
Damon Hill, in the other Williams, could finish only fifth and his lead over his teammate Villeneuve in the world driver's championship fell to 13 points.

Villeneuve, who started from pole position, led through the opening laps but was outmaneuvered when the safety car was introduced after an accident involving Arrows' driver Jos Verstappen. The Dutchman walked away from his car without serious injury although he was later taken to hospital in a neck brace.

Schumacher made an immediate pit stop and his quick thinking put him in position to claim an unexpected victory, his and Ferrari's first since the Spanish Grand Prix in Barcelona in early June.

Mika Hakkinen of Finland, in a McLaren, came home third 15 seconds behind the Canadian and ahead of Jean Alesi of France in a Benetton. Hill was fifth, and Gerhard Berger of Austria finished sixth for Benetton.

Villeneuve's second place earned him six points and with three races remaining he cut Hill's advantage from 17 to 13 points. Hill now has 81 points and Villeneuve 68 points. Meanwhile, Schumacher jumped to third in the title race with 39 points although he cannot stop either of the Williams' men from succeeding him as champion.



Jerome Delay/The Associated Press

Jacques Villeneuve steering his Williams-Renault, left, ahead of Michael Schumacher's Ferrari at the race's start.

After the race, the German said he had made the important pit stop because his fuel tank was almost empty and admitted it was stroke of luck. He added that he had suffered no discomfort in the car after his accident on Friday morning when he bruised his knee severely.

"It is difficult to put into words after being nearly 1.4 seconds behind in qualifying and then so far behind again this morning in the warm-up," he said.

"I had problems in the middle of the race and was worried about my steering but after making the pit stop, everything was O.K."

Schumacher won the Belgium Grand Prix in 1995 after starting 16th on the grid.

"After last year," he said, "I thought that maybe my injury and everything else was a good omen but I still wouldn't have bet a penny on winning this race. It was a stroke of luck."

He said Ferrari's new seven-speed gearbox had helped but refused to be drawn into any predictions that the Italian team could continue its revival in the next race, the Grand Prix at Monza.

Villeneuve said he was disappointed that he had not been able to reduce Hill's championship lead even further.

"It was a good chance to pile a few points up on Damon, so yes, I'm disappointed," he said. "This was because of our miscommunication about the pit stop. I didn't understand what I was being told and didn't come in when I wanted to."

Hill's race was another disappointment for him and his early season grip on the championship was loosened further by the combined threat of his own team mate and the Ferrari resurgence.

It was his fourth successive poor start as he lost second position on the grid and found himself fourth at the end of the first lap. From then on, he was always fighting an uphill battle and his cause suffered further with another badly timed pit stop when he came in much later than required after the safety car came on the track.

Hill rejoined the race in 11th place with no chance of winning and, for once, he had to be thankful to his old rival Schumacher for preventing Villeneuve from carving even deeper into his championship lead.

Ferrigato's Double

CYCLING Andrea Ferrigato of Italy sprinted to his second cycling World Cup victory in two weekends with a victory Sunday in the Swiss Grand Prix. Ferrigato, winner of the Leeds Classic last Sunday by one second, again won by a narrow margin.

The 26-year-old Italian surged past compatriot Michele Bartoli and last year's winner and defending World Cup champion, Johan Museeuw of Belgium, in the final few meters of the 237-kilometer (147-mile) race. All three finished in the same time of five hours 51 minutes, 52 seconds. *(Reuters)*

Popov Stabbed

SWIMMING Alexander Popov, the double Olympic champion, was stabbed in the stomach by watermelon vendors in Moscow, the police said Sunday.

Popov was recovering in the intensive care department of Moscow's city hospital No. 31 Sunday after undergoing surgery.

Doctors said Popov's condition was "very serious, but not critical," and said he was conscious despite his severe injury.

Popov was accompanying a young woman home Saturday night when he became embroiled in an argument with watermelon vendors. The reason for the argument was not known.

The knife penetrated Popov's stomach, grazing his lungs and kidney, said Gennadi Alyoshin, president of the Russian Swimming Federation. *(AP)*

Rally Spectator Killed

RALLYING A Belgian spectator was killed and 25 others injured when a rally car skidded into a crowd during the 1,000 Lakes world championship in Finland.

The car, a Mitsubishi driven by Karsten Richardt of Denmark, went out of control before a slight right turn at the end of a straight and crashed through a barrier tape onto a side road hitting spectators. Organizers canceled the stage after the accident, but the rally continued Saturday and Sunday. *(AP)*

Christie Goes Out 3d

ATHLETICS Linford Christie, the former Olympic and world 100-meter champion, finished third Sunday in his final international race on British soil then confirmed he would retire at the end of the season.

Christie, 36, finished behind Osmond Ezinwa of Nigeria and compatriot Ian Mackie. It was the first time for 10 years that he had been beaten by a British runner.

Afterward, Christie said he might run in the Grand Prix final Sept. 7 in Milan but was then definitely quitting international athletics. *(Reuters)*



Ron Vesta/AP

Ian Mackie, left, edging Linford Christie in the 100 meters.

Kafelnikov Heads Home In Protest of Open's Seeds

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fourth-ranked Yevgeni Kafelnikov, infuriated by his demotion to the No. 7 slot in this year's controversial U.S. Open seeding process, hopped on a plane back to Russia on Saturday as a gesture of protest.

"I was completely shocked when I heard what they had done to me," said the French Open champion, who has won four of his 10 career titles on hard courts. "I've won a Grand Slam this year, and I'm not a bad hard-court player.

"They wouldn't have done this to someone like Boris Becker, and I'm going home because I don't want to be a part of a tournament that does things like that." The 22-year-old Russian said the rib injury that U.S. Open officials used as a reason for his deflated seeding would not have been serious enough to prevent him from playing at the Open, where he had a mathematical chance of seizing the No. 1 ranking had he won the title.

"This Grand Slam was, for me, a golden opportunity, because I'm searching to be No. 1, and I'd been taking treatment and my ribs felt better," he said Saturday after checking out of his New York hotel. "But I decided this morning that my head is completely gone because of this. I'm completely frustrated, so I'm going home."

Kafelnikov said U.S. Open officials, who deviated from the men's rankings to present what they believed was the strongest field of 16 on hard courts, should take his exit as a signal that players will not support an event that spurns the ATP Tour rankings.

"I want to send a warning to them," said Kafelnikov, who also sent them the requisite doctor's report excusing him for medical reasons. "I know I'm hurting myself now by not playing. I'm hurting my chance to be No. 1, but they basically set up a draw for the Americans, and that's not fair to the rest."

As a result of the seeding committee's machinations, Andre Agassi was awarded the sixth spot despite his No. 8 ranking, a promotion that protected him from a possible quarterfinal meeting with top-ranked Pete Sampras. Michael Chang was nudged up a spot into second-ranked Thomas Muster's rightful position. Muster was contemplating following Kafelnikov's lead.

Muster was also slighted at Wimbledon, which dropped him from second to seventh on its seeding list, and he withdrew from that tournament.

U.S. Open officials said they would accept Kafelnikov's withdrawal on the assumption that he was medically unfit to compete. They considered it as justification for the decision to lower his seeding because they heard he was seriously injured. Brian Earley, the tournament referee, said the U.S. Open decided to bump Kafelnikov from No. 4 out of apprehension that he was unable to play and not because, as is generally believed, it wanted to ensure a telegenic final weekend that included Sampras and Agassi.

"We were told he said he was very hurt and may not play, and we didn't want to have a gap like that for a fourth seed," Earley said.

Mark Miles of the ATP said, "It's absolutely unacceptable and unfair the way the U.S. Open handled this draw, and it's completely unfair to Yevgeni Kafelnikov. His results this year have been excellent. He has fought all year for the No. 4 ranking. He's earned that seeding, and for them to deny it is wrong for him and wrong for the game."

Miles said the Tour was vehement in its appeal to have the original men's draw, which was made before the Open announced its men's seeding, thrown out and redone, which it was. But he said Les Snyder, president of the U.S. Tennis Association, did not react to his appeal that the U.S. Open also abandon its selective seeding strategy.

U.S. Open officials filled Kafelnikov's spot with the 15th-ranked Felix Mantilla, who was snubbed in their original seeding. There was a rumor that Spanish players were threatening a boycott had the U.S. Open ignored Mantilla's ranking in order to add Michael Stich to the seeded contingent.



Frank Gun/The Associated Press

Todd Woodbridge hitting a backhand in men's singles.

Ferreira Crushes Woodbridge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Third-seeded Wayne Ferreira of South Africa defeated unseeded Todd Woodbridge of Australia, 6-2, 6-4, Sunday to win the du Maurier Open tennis tournament in Toronto and collect $288,000.

Ferreira, ranked 10th in the world, had little trouble with Woodbridge, part of the world's top doubles team and ranked No. 43 in singles.

Ferreira dominated from the start as he broke Woodbridge in the opening game. Both players had to battle windy conditions.

It was the first singles final of the year for Woodbridge. His payoff as runner-up was $151,000.

The title was the second of the year and 13th of his career for Ferreira, who also has won five doubles titles.

Ferreira reached the final with a 4-6, 6-3, 7-5 victory Saturday over seventh-seeded Todd Martin.

That was in sharp contrast to Woodbridge's 6-0, 6-3 victory over Marcelo Rios. The No. 4 seed from Chile showed little interest in the 53-minute match and was booed for his poor effort.

The tournament's director, Jane Wynne, called Rios's performance "an insult to the fans."

• In Commack, New York, fifth seed Andrei Medvedev of Ukraine completed his U.S. Open tune-up Sunday, defeating Martin Damm of the Czech Republic, 7-5, 6-3, Sunday to win the ATP Hamlet Cup.

Medvedev won the first set with the first service break of the match in the 12th game. Damm broke Medvedev for the lead in the second, but Medvedev responded with two breaks, then held serve at love to win the trophy.

Medvedev's first foe at the Open will be Jean-Philippe Fleurian of France. Damm opens against Hernan Gumy of Argentina.

• In Carlsbad, California, Kimiko Date rallied to stun top-seeded Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0, Sunday and take her second title of the year.

Date will be the 10th seed at the U.S. Open. The 25-year-old won $79,000 by downing the Wimbledon and French Open runner-up in one hour and 50 minutes. Date's precise forehands on the lines proved too much for Sanchez, who lost for the fifth time in her past five finals. *(AP, AFP)*

Cruyff Slows Blackburn's Comeback

Reuters

MANCHESTER — A goal each from new acquisitions Jordi Cruyff and Ole Gunnar Solskjaer allowed Manchester United, the Premier League champion, to come from behind twice and force a 2-2 tie Saturday with the 1995 champion Blackburn Rovers at Old Trafford. Paul Warhurst put Blackburn ahead after 34 minutes, prodding in a rebound after Peter Schmeichel had parried a header by Kevin Gallacher. A mistake by center-back Colin Hendry five minutes later allowed Cruyff to steal in to even the score.

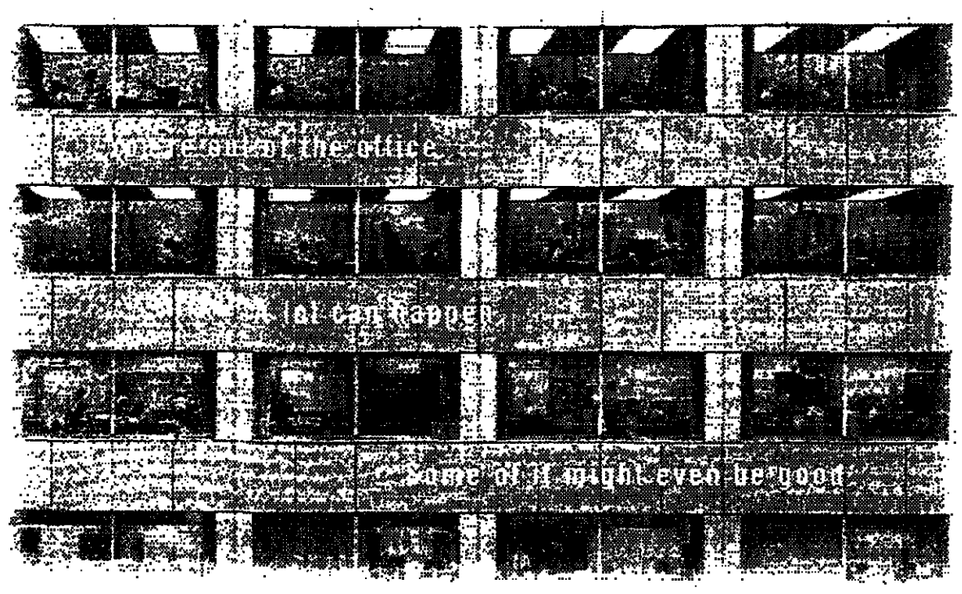
Blackburn reclaimed the lead six minutes into the second half when Lars Bohinan twisted past two defenders wide on the right and powered a shot between Schmeichel and his near post.

But Manchester United pressed forward and Solksjaer, in his first game for the club, squared the game seven minutes after coming on as a 63d minute substitute. Surrounded by Blackburn defenders, he still managed to shoot. Tim Flowers, Blackburn's goalkeeper, made the save but Norwegian drove home the rebound.

United is fifth in the standings, four points behind Sheffield Wednesday, the leader. Blackburn, which this week parted company with Kenny Dalglish, who coached it to the championship, moved out of last place in the standings.

Bayern Munich climbed to second in the Bundesliga with a 4-0 victory Sunday away to MSV Duisberg. Jurgen Klinsmann opened the scoring in the 15th minute, Christian Zieger added a second nine minutes later. Marcel Witeczek and Zieger also scored in the second half.

In the Scottish Premier Division, Aberdeen crushed Hearts, 4-0, to go to third behind Rangers and Celtic.



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